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FIRST EDITION.

MIDNIGHT.

CONGRESS.

One Term Principle.

Sumner's Joint Resolution.

SAMANA BAY LEASE.

Civil Rights Bill.

WASHINGTON, December 21, 1871.

SENATE.

ONE TERM PRINCIPLE.

Mr. SUMNER introduced the following joint resolution, proposing an amendment to the Constitution, confining the President to one term:

WHEREAS, For many years there has been an increasing conviction among the people, without distinction of party, to prevent the wielding of vast patronage, that the President should not be a candidate for re-election, and this conviction has found expression in the solemn warning of illustrious citizens and in repeated propositions for an amendment to the Constitution confining the President to one term.

WHEREAS, Andrew Jackson was fully impressed by the peril to republican institutions from temptations acting on the President, who, wielding the vast patronage of his office, is a candidate for re-election, that in his first annual message he called attention to it, and that in his second annual message, after setting forth the design of the Constitution to secure the independence of each department of the Government and promote a healthful and equitable administration of all the trusts which it has created, he did not hesitate to say: "The agent most likely to control this design of the Constitution is the Chief Magistrate," and then proceeded to declare, in order particularly that appointments may as far as possible be placed beyond the reach of any improper influences, and in order that he may approach the solemn responsibilities of the highest office in the gift of a free people uncommitted to any other course than a strict line of constitutional duty, and that the securities for this independence may be rendered as strong as the nature of the power and weakness of its possessor will admit "I cannot too earnestly invite your attention to the propriety of promoting such amendments to the Constitution as will render him ineligible after one term of service." Then, again, in his third annual message the same President renewed this patriotic appeal.

WHEREAS, William Henry Harrison, following the footsteps of Andrew Jackson, feeling it a primary duty in accepting his nomination as President to assert the one term principle in these explicit words: "Among the principles proper to be adopted by the Executive sincerely desiring to restore the administration to its original simplicity and purity, I deem the following of importance: 1st, to confine his services to a single term," and then, in a public speech during the canvass which ended in his election, declared that if the privilege of being President of the United States had been limited to one term, the incumbent would devote all his time to the public interests, and there would be no cause to misrule the country, and he concluded by pledging himself before heaven and earth, if elected President of the United States, to lay down at the end of his term faithfully that high trust at the feet of the people.

WHEREAS, Henry Clay, though differing much from Andrew Jackson, united with him on the one term principle, and publicly enforced in a speech on June 27th, 1840, when, after asking for a proclamation to render a person ineligible to office for President of the United States after a service of one term, he explained the necessity of the amendment by saying: "Much observation and deliberate reflection have satisfied me that too much of the time, through a thousand exertions, of the incumbent are occupied during his first term in securing his re-election, and the public business consequently suffers." And then again in a letter dated September 13, 1842, while setting forth what he calls the principal objects engaging the common desire and common exertion of the Whig party, the same statesman specifies an amendment to the Constitution limiting the incumbent of the Presidential office to a single term.

WHEREAS, The Whig party, in its National Convention at Baltimore, May 1st, 1844, nominated Henry Clay as President with a platform where a single term for the Presidency is declared to be among the great principles of the Whig party, principles inseparable from public honor and prosperity, to be maintained and advanced by the election of these candidates, and this declaration was sworn at an immense meeting in Monument Square, addressed by Daniel Webster, where it was resolved that the limitation of the President to a single term was among the objects for which the Whig party was originally formed, and their efforts are crowned with signal and triumphant success.

WHEREAS, In the same spirit and harmony with these authorities another statesmen, Benj. F. Wade, at the close of his long service in the Senate, most earnestly urged an amendment to the Constitution confining the President to one term, and in his speech on that occasion, February 26, 1866, said: "The offering of this resolution is no new impulse of mine; for I have been an advocate of the principle contained in it for many years, and I have derived the strong impressions which I entertain on the subject from a very careful observation of the workings of the Government. During the period that I have been an observer of them, I believe it has been very rare that we have been able to elect a President of the United States who has not been tempted to use the vast powers entrusted to him according to his own opinions to advance his re-election," and then, after exposing at length the necessity of this amendment, the veteran Senator further declared that there are defects in the Constitution, and this is among the most glaring all men have seen. Now let us have a resolution to come up and apply the remedy.

WHEREAS, These testimonies revealing the intense and wide spread conviction of the American people are reinforced by the friendly observations of Dr. Toqueville, the remarkable Frenchman to whom our country is under such great and lasting obligations, in his famous work on "Democracy in America," which says, in words singular for clearness and force: "Intrigue and corruption are vices natural to elective governments, but when the chief of a Government can be re-elected, those vices extend indefinitely, and compromise even the existence of the country. When a single candidate seeks success by intrigue, his maneuvers can operate only over a circumscribed space. When, on the contrary, the chief of a Government himself enters the ranks of the candidates, he borrows for his own purpose the force of the Government. In the first case it is one man with his feeble means; in the second it is the Government itself with its immense resources, which intrigues and corrupts. And then again the same great writer, who had studied our country so closely, testifies. It is impossible to consider the ordinary course of affairs in the United States without perceiving that the desire to be re-elected dominates the thoughts of the President; that all the policy of his administration tends to this point; that his best movements are subordinated to this subject; that in proportion as the movement of a crisis approaches, individual interest substitutes itself in his mind for the general interest.

WHEREAS, All these concurring voices, whose patriotism, experience and reason bear testimony, have additional value at a moment when the country is looking anxiously to the reform of the civil service, for the plain reason that the peril from the Chief Magistrate, so long as he is exposed to temptation, surpasses that from any other quarter, and thus the first stage in this much-desired reform as to the one term principle, to the end that the President who exercises the appointing power, reaching into all parts of the country and holding in subordination a multitudinous army of office holders, shall be absolutely without a motive or inducement to employ it for any other purpose than the public good, and,

WHEREAS, The character of republican institutions requires that the Chief Magistrate shall be above all suspicion of using the machinery of which he is the official head, to promote his own personal aims, therefore be it

Resolved, By the Senate and House of Representatives, &c., that the following article is hereby proposed as an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, and when ratified by the Legislatures of three-fourths of the several States, shall be valid to all intents and purposes as a part of the Constitution, to wit:

ARTICLE 1.—Section 1. No person who has held once the office of President of the United States shall be thereafter eligible to that office. Section 2. This amendment shall not take effect until after the 4th of March, 1873.

Mr. SUMNER, in introducing the amendment, said: "I shall content myself with a brief remark. This is an era of civil service reform, and the President of the United States in his message has already called our attention to that important subject and made a recommendation with reference to it. It may be remembered that I hailed that message at once as it was read from the desk. I forbore then to state that I missed one important recommendation—a very important recommendation, one without which all other recommendations, I fear, may be futile. I missed a recommendation of an amendment to the Constitution, in conformity with the best President of our history, and with recommendations of illustrious men limiting the person holding the office of President for one term. Sirs, that is the initial point of civil service reform. That is the first stage in that great reform. The scheme of the President is the play of Hamlet without Hamlet. I propose by the amendment that I offer to see that Hamlet will be brought into the play." [Laughter.]

Mr. SHERMAN—Does the Senator propose to postpone the play of civil service reform until we adopt this amendment.

Mr. SUMNER—No; but I propose to put Hamlet into the play. It need not take long to do it.

The joint resolution was read and laid over.

Mr. SUMNER called attention to the fact that the amendment was not to go into effect until March 4, 1873. Therefore it would not interfere with the preferences of Senators for any particular candidate next year.

LEASE OF SAMANA BAY.

Mr. SUMNER offered a resolution, which was adopted, directing the Committee on Retrenchment to inquire whether any money had been paid on account of any asserted lease of the Bay of Samana to the United States; if so, by whom, out of what fund, and to what amount; also, if such moneys have been paid by private persons, then to report the names of such persons, with their business and inducements for their outlay; whether they are interested in land grants or other speculations on the island of San Domingo; whether there has been any understanding that such moneys could be refunded by the United States; also to ascertain the application of such moneys and the agent obtaining the disbursing of the same, with power to send for persons and papers.

ALABAMA SENATOR.

Mr. A. G. THURMAN offered a resolution to admit Mr. Goldthwaite, of Alabama, to a seat in the Senate, pending the investigation by the Committee on Privileges and Elections of his right to the seat.

GENERAL AMNESTY.

The House General Amnesty bill was taken up. The pending amendment was Mr. Morton's, providing that the act should not be construed so as to validate the election of anybody to an office under the United States Government who was at the time of his election ineligible by law. The amendment was rejected.

CIVIL RIGHTS.

Mr. Sumner's amendment to the Supplementary Civil Rights bill then came up.

Mr. EDMUNDS offered an amendment which would exclude all members of Congress succeeding the thirty-fifth who participated in the rebellion, which was lost, the vote being ayes, 27; nayes, 31.

Mr. PRATT offered an amendment providing for the removal of disabilities, but should not give persons so relieved any status in court which they do not now possess in asserting claims against the United States. Lost—yeas 25, nays 34.

Mr. WILSON moved to amend, by striking out the exceptions in the bill, and excepting instead only members of the Thirty-sixth and Thirty-seventh Congress who aided in the rebellion, Judges of the Supreme Court of the United States, heads of executive departments, and Governors in 1860 and 1861 who joined the rebellion. Lost—Yeas 4, nays 55.

Mr. MORTON offered, in different language, substantially the same amendment offered by him yesterday, and rejected this morning, and it was adopted by a vote of 29 to 26.

Mr. SHERMAN offered an amendment, which was rejected—yeas 22, nays 31.

Mr. MORTON offered an amendment excluding from the operation of the bill all who are or have been within twelve months the members of the Ku Klux Klan. Lost—yeas 27, nays 28.

Mr. CONKLING offered substantially the same amendment offered by Mr. Pratt. It was again rejected—yeas 21, nays 32.

Mr. PRATT offered an amendment excluding members of the Ku Klux organization. Lost—yeas 27, nays 29.

The bill, having been considered in Committee of the Whole, was reported to the Senate, and the question was taken on concurring in the adoption of Mr. Morton's amendment adopted in committee. The amendment was concurred in—yeas 29; nays, 26.

Mr. SUMNER again offered in the Senate his supplementary civil rights bill.

Mr. KELLOGG opposed it, and urged the passage of the bill as it came from the House as a matter of justice and sound policy.

At 6.35 P. M., without acting on the bill, the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.

COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE.

The House went into Committee of the Whole for general debate on the State of the Union, but few of the members were present, most of them having left for the Christmas holidays.

Mr. BLAIR (Missouri) made a speech in favor of

GENERAL AMNESTY.

While Mr. Blair was speaking a message was received from the President in answer to the resolution calling for information about

CUBAN MATTERS.

But as the order of the House yesterday was that no business could be done to day, the Chairman decided not to open the message, although a desire to have it printed was expressed by Messrs. Banks, Hoar and Kerr.

Mr. BURDETT characterized Mr. Blair's speech as so *monstrous in sentiment and extraordinary*, that every Representative from Missouri was bound to repudiate it.

In the course of the session the Chairman reconsidered his position in regard to the President's message, and opened it as Speaker *pro tempore*.

The House adjourned till the eighth of January.

ANNAPOLIS.

Mrs. Wharton's Trial.

ANNAPOLIS, December 21.—In the Wharton trial Mr. Touey continued the delivery of the analytical portions of the remains of Gen. Ketchum. He said he found distinct traces of arsenic or antimony in the liver. The analysis of other portions will be completed in two days.

Dr. Benj. B. Craig, analytical chemist, testified that the tests applied by Dr. Aiken for antimony were certain ones.

Dr. McSherry, family physician to Mrs. Wharton for seven years, testified that he never prescribed tartar emetic for her.

Court adjourned till to-morrow.

It is understood that four witnesses will be examined for the defense to-morrow briefly, when the prosecution will close their evidence until the analysis is completed by Touey.

—Letters from South America state that an earthquake at the town of Oran lasted nine dours, with forty-different shocks. Streets were split open and every house tumbled into ruins. The inhabitans all fled to camps outside the town, only one death occurring. The earthquake was felt throughout the province.

FOREIGN.

Franco-German Affairs.

BISMARCK'S THREATS.

The Spanish Cabinet.

RUSSO-GERMAN FRIENDSHIP.

GREAT BRITAIN.

THE ROYAL PATIENT.

LONDON, December 21.—The Prince of Wales is gradually gaining strength. It is reported that of the physicians who attended him Mr. Gull will be baronated and Mr. Lowe knighted.

MARINE NEWS.

The steamship Anglia has arrived.

COBDEN'S COMMERCIAL POLICY.

Mr. Grant Duff, M. P., in an address last night at Elgian, advocated perseverance in the commercial policy of the late Mr. Cobden. He treated the Internationalists with unsparing ridicule.

THE LATE MARINE DISASTER.

It was the British ship Windsor Castle which ran down the French bark Costa Rica, and her officers deny that they heard cries of distress from the Costa Rica.

PARLIAMENT PROROGUED.

LONDON, December 22, 5 A. M.—Parliament has been prorogued until the 6th of February.

AUSTRIAN AMBASSADOR.

Count Von Beust presented his credential as Ambassador from Austria to the Queen at Windsor Castle yesterday.

EUGENIE.

Ex-Empress Eugenie arrived at Southampton last night from Spain.

RUSSIA.

CATACZY'S REMOVAL.

ST. PETERSBURG, December 21.—The *Messenger*, the official organ of the Government, announces for the first time the removal of Minister Catacazy from Washington, owing, it says, to personal difficulties which might prejudice the good feeling existing between Russia and the United States.

RUSSIA-GERMAN FRIENDSHIP.

The same official authority, in an article on the present aspect of Europe, says other powers should see no danger to themselves in the friendship of Russia and Germany. Their common interests are sufficient to explain their mutual esteem, but no State should so far count on Russia's forbearance as to think of absorbing another.

IMPERIAL UKASE.

An Imperial *ukase* makes compulsory the use of the Russian language in the schools in Poland.

GERMANY.

PRUSSIAN DIET PROROGUED.

BERLIN, December 21.—The Emperor has prorogued the Prussian Diet to the 8th of January, 1872.

FRANCO PRUSSIAN TROUBLES.

Bismarck has sent a dispatch to Baron Von Arnim, the German representative at Paris, setting forth the feeling of exasperation caused in Germany by the outrages perpetrated on her soldiers in France. He threatens to seize hostages in the occupied provinces unless the assassins in future who escape into neighboring provinces are delivered up to the German officers by the French authorities, and declares that unless the horrible outrages on the army of occupation shall cease the expense and burden of its support which is paid by France, will be doubled.

SPAIN.

THE NEW MINISTRY.

MADRID, December 21.—The new Ministry is as follows: Sagosta is President of the Council and Minister of the Interior; Malcampo is Minister of Marine; Deblas is Minister of Foreign Affairs; Condau is Minister of Public Works; Topete is Minister of Colonies; Angulo is Minister of War; Groizeard is Minister of Justice. Of these, Malcampo, Condau, Deblas and Angulo were members of the last Ministry. The Government will now move for a dissolution of the Cortes.

HESITATION.

MADRID, December 21.—Admiral Topete and Senor Angulo hesitate to accept the portfolios offered them in the Sagosto-Malcampo cabinet.

FRANCE.

ALGERIAN COUNCIL DISSOLVED.

PARIS, December 21.—Thiers has issued a decree dissolving the Council at Algiers.

ARKANSAS.

The Lake Village Insurrection.

MEMPHIS, December 21.—The last person who left Lake Village, the scene of the late outrages in Cricot county, reports that he was ordered by armed negroes on the bank to return, which he refused to do, and succeeded in escaping. There was great excitement at the time, and from the screams of white women and children who were seen rushing down to the levee it was supposed that an attempt had been made to outrage the few white women unable to leave.

Captain W. P. Walker, Sheriff of the county, has made an application for regular troops to be ordered to quell the disturbance, it being feared that if militia are sent there, they, being colored, will fraternize with the insurgents. Every white citizen who could obtain a conveyance has left the county, which is being marauded by armed bands of colored men, the majority of whom are intimidated by the rioters, who have said they will not disband until they are allowed to settle all disputes they may have with those for whom they have worked. The Governor of Arkansas has sent his Adjutant to the scene of the disturbance, in the meantime the leading Republican and Conservative citizens of the county have united in a petition for regular troops.

LOUISVILLE, December 21.—The *Courier Journal's* Vicksburg special advices from Lake Village, Chicot county, Ark., in regard to the affair of the 11th inst., John Sanders, Curry Garrett and Owen Dugan became involved in a political discussion with a negro lawyer named Wynn, which resulted in a quarrel between Sanders and Wynn, in which the former stabbed and killed the latter. The three white men were promptly lodged in jail. Last Friday a large crowd of armed negroes forced the sheriff to give up the keys of the jail, took out the prisoners and shot them, and beat and mangled them in a most horrible manner, besmearing the walls and fences with the blood. The mob then commenced tearing down houses and firing upon all near the white families to leave the place. The negroes still hold the town. They are some three hundred strong, with strong pickets on all the roads to prevent any one entering town. Only one white family is left in the place. The negroes are ransacking the houses, stores, banks, &c.

The Governor has been telegraphed to, and Senator Clayton has sent an appeal to Washington for aid. If no measures are promptly taken to restore order, it is believed that the citizens will organize and march on the town, when a bloody time may be anticipated.

WILLIAMSPORT.

Religious.

WILLIAMSPORT, Pa., December 21.—In the case of Father Stocke against Bishop O'Leary, to restrain the Bishop from removing Stocke from his pastorate, Judge Gamble has continued the injunction. This is the first case of the kind under the Catholic canons in America, and limits the power of the Bishops over his priests.

BRIEF TELEGRAMS.

—Alexis leaves Toronto for Niagara Falls this morning.

—The Virginia Senate concurred, by a vote of twenty seven to seventy-five, in the House resolutions to stay the funding of the State debt.

—In the case of Weld & Co., at Boston, charged with evading custom duties, the firm have agreed to allow their books to be inspected, and make a settlement on the basis of its data.

SECOND EDITION.

FOUR O'CLOCK.

THE CAPITAL.

President's Message.

CUBAN AFFAIRS.

The Massacre of Students,

A FULL STATEMENT.

WASHINGTON, December 21, 1871.

CUBAN AFFAIRS.

The President to-day sent a brief message to the House of Representatives, in response to a resolution offered by General Banks on the 6th inst., requesting information relating to the execution of medical students at Havana, and the failure of the Spanish Government to carry out in its West India colonies reforms particularly promised by the statesmen in Spain. The correspondence commences as far back as September 12, 1870.

In November of that year Secretary Fish addressed to the United States Minister, Sickles, a letter, in which the latter was instructed to represent to the Spanish Government the strong desire to have enforced the decree of emancipation of slavery in the Spanish West India colonies. Spain owed it to herself to fulfill the just expectations of the civilized world in this respect, and she owed it to the United States to carry out in good faith the repeated pledges.

Minister Sickles, in a letter to Secretary Fish on January 19, 1871, says he furnished the Minister of Colonies with a copy of the latter's note respecting slavery and political reforms in Cuba and Porto Rico. The Minister informed him that the law passed by the Constituent Cortes on the 23d of June, 1870, has been fulfilled and obeyed in all its parts in Cuba from the date of its publication, although the absence of regulations for its execution makes it necessary that the law would have otherwise been a matter of mere form shall be made a basis for regular forms providing for a clear determination of each case, in order that the execution of the law may suffer no obstruction, the minister has determined a basis to serve as a starting point, and has transmitted to them the provisions of the law, in order that definite regulations for carrying out the decree in question may be taken up without delay.

Secretary Fish, on February 28th last, instructed Minister Sickles to continue to urge the fulfillment of the emancipation decree promised by the Cortes. Among the papers is a letter from Vice-Consul General Hall to Assistant Secretary of State Davis, dated November 28th, giving a circumstantial account of the alleged desecration of the grave of Castanon, the Key West martyr, as he was said to be by a portion of the peninsular population. The medical students he says, did not break, but merely made a few scratches with a diamond upon the glass plate that encloses the niche, and removed or destroyed a wreath and replaced it with one of their own selection. The Government was utterly powerless, and thoroughly intimidated by the volunteers, and was finally obliged to compromise with them by ordering a drum head court martial to try the prisoners. It was found necessary, to prevent a more serious conflict, that some at least of the young men should be sacrificed. The court martial, composed of equal numbers of regulars and volunteer officers, convened at two o'clock in the forenoon, and at noon the sentences were given out. Execution took place at five in the afternoon, up to which hour the volunteers kept up their demonstrations before the prison and palace. Throughout the whole of this affair the Government displayed its utter helplessness in dealing with such emergencies. The regular force at its command was insignificant, while that of the volunteers was large and readily concentrated.

Hall concludes by saying that during the commotion great alarm prevailed among the Cubans, and not a little among foreigners. The panic was founded apprehensions that a general massacre of Cubans was intended, and to this possibly may be attributed, as one of the motives for a compromise with the volunteers, the sacrifice of the young men. Hence he sent the following telegram:

Norfolk, Va.—Riot of the day previous; a volunteer demonstration against the authority of the Government, which is powerless. There are serious apprehensions of a massacre every moment. A vessel of war is advisable. Signed, Hall.

The Secretary of the Navy replies to that part of the resolution calling for copies of the instructions to the naval commanders of the United States in Cuban waters for the protection of the lives and property of American citizens, and to maintain the dignity of the American flag. The Secretary furnishes them, and says: "I respect the instructions." The first is to Rear Admiral Hoff, dated April 7, 1869, in which he says: "Appeals are constantly made to you for the protection of persons, some of whom are justly entitled to it, while others have only a claim to your sympathy and friendly offices. You must exercise your best judgment and discriminate such cases, but all citizens of the United States, native born or naturalized, in Cuba, engaged in lawful pursuits, respecting the laws of the country, and taking no part in the measures to overthrow the Government, are entitled to your protection as fully as your practical way "how to do it." On May 6th, 1869, the Secretary of the Navy wrote to Admiral Hoff that reports came to the Department through the press and telegraph of several American vessels having been searched by Spanish men-of-war in British waters and on the high road of nations in the Gulf of Mexico. While the United States Government wishes to observe strict neutrality in regard to the difficulties now existing on the island of Cuba, they cannot consent that our merchant vessels shall be molested in their lawful pursuits or overhauled and examined, unless they are found committing some violation of Spanish authority. This they can only do by landing arms and munitions of war. This is a subject on which the United States have always been very sensitive, and on which they went to war with Great Britain in 1812. While you are in no way to interfere in the difficulties now existing in Cuba, or to compromise the Government by taking part with either side, it will be your duty to give full protection to American citizens and American commerce whenever an opportunity occurs for you to do so. This is the particular object for which a naval force is at this moment kept in Cuban waters.

In an order to Rear Admiral Poor, dated June 3d, 1870, the Secretary of the Navy says, among other things: "Its desired that you should keep some of your vessels stationed on the north and south ends of the island of Cuba, or at such ports as the so-called insurgents should convene at for escape from the island. While the Department does not desire that you should seek opportunities to encourage these distressed fears to seek the protection of the United States flag, you will in no case refuse them shelter on board the vessels of your fleet, and when they are once under the protection of your flag, their persons and property will be held sacred against interference of the Spanish authorities. In no case will you give up any person escaping from the island, except by authority from this department.

On March 24, 1870, the Secretary of the Navy instructed Rear Admiral Poor to proceed to Santiago de Cuba, and inquire into the treatment of the American Vice Consul, and Admiral Peor having reported the result of his movements, the Secretary of the Navy wrote to him, saying: "your action in all things is approved."

In instructions to Rear Admiral Poor, dated April 16th, 1870, the Secretary, among other things, says: "While you will be careful in any contingency which may arise to pay due respect to the sovereignty of nations, you will take care at all times to maintain the right and dignity of your own."

Information having been received that affairs are much disturbed in the eastern department of Cuba, and summary arrests and executions are constantly taking place, and that there was a dangerous and disorderly state of affairs in that quarter, which might affect some of our citizens and interests, the following instructions were sent by the Secretary of the Navy to Rear Admiral Lee on the 19th of July, 1871: "As soon as possible after the receipt of proof visit Santiago de Cuba in the Severn, or send some other vessel of your fleet to that port and elsewhere in the vicinity for the protection, if necessary, of our citizens and their interests."

The Secretary of the Navy wrote to Rear Admiral Lee, August 18, 1871, as follows: "Your dispatch of the 5th inst., relating to the Hornet, was duly received. In answer you were instructed on the 11th inst., by telegraph, to send a vessel to Port au Prince to inquire into the subject. Mr. Bassett's request for a naval vessel to proceed to Port au Prince having been complied with, that is presumed to be sufficient action for the present."

On the 28th of November, 1871, information was received through the Department of State of great excitement among the Spanish volunteers in Havana, and of proceedings which afterwards resulted in the execution of the students mentioned in the resolution of the House. The situation of affairs appeared to be greatly disturbed, and to threaten serious danger to the persons, property and interests of our citizens residing there. In view of this situation the following telegraphic orders were sent by direction of the Secretary of the Navy from Rear Admiral Lee to the commander of the monitor Terror, then at Key West, and to the commanders of the United States steamers Nipsic and Kansas, respectively at Pensacola and New York, and to the commanders of the navy yards at Pensacola and New York:

Navy Department, Washington, November 27th, 1871.—(Urgent)—To Commodore Weaver, commanding the ironclad Terror, Key West, Fla.—Proceed forthwith with the Terror under your command to Havana. Communicate immediately and co-operate with Consul General Hall for the protection of American citizens and interests. Telegraph the time of receiving this; also as to the actual departure from Key West and arrival at Havana. Use the utmost dispatch in regard to all conflicting instructions.—By order of the Secretary of the Navy.

On December 5th all the vessels had arrived at Havana, and Commander Weaver, the senior officer present, called upon the Captain General in company with the Commander of the Nipsic and Consul General Hall. He reports that he was met with a courteous reception, and that at the date of his dispatch, on the 6th inst., the city of Havana was quiet and orderly.

WEATHER PROBABILITIES.

The barometer will probably continue to rise to night in New England, with a falling temperature, a falling barometer prevail on Friday very generally east of the Mississippi river, with cloud and snow west of the Appalachian range. Winds increase on south Atlantic coast, with threatening weather rain southeast winds with rain on the gulf coast; the lowest barometer move northeastward over Iowa and Missouri; cloudy weather extend over the Middle and Eastern States, with southwesterly winds by Friday afternoon. The area of lowest temperature pass northeast into New Brunswick. Dangerous winds are not anticipated for the Atlantic coast to-night.

DUTIES ON IMPORTS.

A Presidential proclamation declares that on and after the first of January next, so long as merchandise is imported from any other country, excepting the islands of Cuba and Porto Rico, into ports of Spain and the islands adjacent thereto, in vessels belonging to citizens of the United States, it shall be exempt from discriminating duties. Any such duties on merchandise imported into the United States in Spanish vessels, excepting from the islands of Cuba and Porto Rico, shall be discontinued and abolished.

OUR WASHINGTON LETTER.

Bogus Retrenchment Cries.

WASHINGTON, December 19, 1871.

(From our own Correspondent.)

Your correspondent was present during the exciting debate on the subject of the Joint Retrenchment Committee, last evening. Senator Trumbull having charged that the committee had been disbanded by the present Congress, it came out that, like other joint committees, it had ended with the end of the Congress by which it was specially created; that unlike a standing committee, in order to constitute it for the new Congress a special joint resolution would have to pass both houses of that Congress; that this committee having by common consent of the members served its purpose, that of reforming the abuses grown up under the Johnson administration, no one among the most blatant of the President's opponents had thought it worth while during the whole of the first session of the present Congress to press the passage of a new resolution constituting a new committee; that such a resolution was offered on the 17th of last March, and had only within a day or two been placed on the calendar of the Senate, but until it became the apparent interest of certain parties to make buncome speeches, to go before the country, they had not made a move in the matter by which its passage could be facilitated. Indeed, Senator Cragin said in his place that the only ground taken for the passage of the bill was approached on the subject was that there should be a committee because a certain man desired a clerk.

As a sample of the stuff this cry of retrenchment is made of, Senator Trumbull produced and took in the Senate with great force of invective what purported to be an official letter from Vermont stating that unnecessary revenue officers existed there, and that exorbitant salaries were paid to U. S. officials, but when Senator Edmunds, of Vermont, demanded that he would produce the evidence by reading the letter and the name of the witness, he declined, but, on condition that the writer should not be dismissed from office, allowed the Senator from Vermont to read the letter when it appeared that the writer had been dismissed from the office of Deputy Collector last August, and that he had been thus suddenly converted to the opinion that something under $1,000 was an exorbitant salary, and that the place only needed one officer at best, instead of two. It seemed, as Senator Edmunds justly remarked, that Senator Trumbull, as counsel for interested parties, has been endeavoring to convince the Senate, which sat as jury, of the existence of facts by stating evidence which really did not exist, and that when the evidence itself was produced, quite a different case was made out, and the verdict must be against the scorhead fraternity upon their own showing.

RE ELECTION OF SENATOR HARLAN.

Among the leading statesmen in and out of Congress, the probabilities of the re-election of Senator Harlan are freely canvassed. The opinion is very generally expressed that Senator Harlan is not only a statesman of long experience, but of unimpeachable integrity. Ex-Representatives Wilson and Allison are also excellent men, but it will take either of them some years of senatorial service before they could command that influence of the present incumbent. A close observer will come to the conclusion that so far as the sympathy and good of the administration may go—unaccompanied by unfriendly acts towards either Wilson or Allison—they are exerted towards Harlan's re election.

A bill was introduced yesterday extending the Capitol Park grounds to B street north and south, from the present ground east to First street. This extension has been long since decided upon as a necessity, and should be carried out without further delay.

Secretary Robeson will next month marry Mrs. Aulick, widow of the late Commodore Aulick.

RAILROAD PURCHASE.

The Pennsylvania Central Railroad Company have purchased the Richmond, Potomac and Fredericksburg road. This it is thought will prevent the guarantee of $15,000 per mile for the super structure of the Potomac & Piedmont road for which a subscription of $600,000 was authorized by a vote of this District. It is difficult to see why this obligation should be affected by the transfer, but if it is intended as a feeder for the Baltimore & Ohio road, the Potomac & Piedmont will probably be wiped out, as these large corporations when they get power seldom fail to use it, law or no law.

All the Democrats in the Senate last evening, excepting Blair, voted to arm the standing Committee on Investigation and Retrenchment with power to send for persons and papers and to report at any time by bill or otherwise. It is possible that they may get investigation enough before the end of the session.

CIVIL SERVICE.

The report of the Commission has been completed and is now in the hands of the printer. The Commission made a call on the President yesterday and submitted their report to him. Various rumors as to its contents are in circulation, but it is better to wait till it appears before commenting on it.

AGATE.

THE WEATHER.

NEW YORK, December 21—Very cold weather is reported at Boston and east, with the thermometer ranging at from fifteen to twenty degrees below zero. At Boston it is three degrees below zero. All the trains on the Hudson River Railroad have been delayed.

CAIRO, December 21.—The Ohio river is covered with thin ice. It is clear and cold.

WHEELING, December 21.—The thermometer stood fourteen degrees below zero at nine o'clock this morning. It is clear and calm.

TORONTO, Ontario, December 21.—The weather throughout the Dominion for the past thirty-six hours has been intensely cold, varying according to locality from sixteen to forty degrees below zero.

EVANSVILLE, Ind., December 21.—The river was closed with ice at five A. M.; clear and cold till noon; mercury four at six A. M.; now cloudy, mercury 20; signs of snow. The river is swelling from the effect of a gorge below.

CINCINNATI, December 21.—The river is frozen over at the foot of Broadway, Central avenue and Fifth street, and is rising, it is supposed, from the influence of gorges. The weather has moderated somewhat, and is cloudy.

OMAHA, December 21.—About six inches of snow has fallen here to-day.

LOUISVILLE, December 21.—The river has frozen over at the tow head. The people were crossing over till ten A. M., when the tug boat W. J. May broke the ice up as far as Pumpkin Patch. The weather is moderating, and is cloudy.

WATERTOWN, N. Y., December 21.—The St. Lawrence river at Cape Vincent is bridged with ice. The thermometer here this forenoon was thirty-four degrees below zero, and ranged between twenty-five and thirty all day.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., December 21.—To-day was the coldest of the season. The thermometer this forenoon was ten degrees below zero.

CHICAGO, December 21.—In this city this morning at daylight the thermometer ranged from twelve to fourteen degrees below zero. This evening the weather has considerably modified.

FATAL ACCIDENTS.

Killed by a Falling Chimney—Man Falls Through a Trestle Work and is Fatally Injured—Coroner's Inquests.

A short time after the Temperanceville fire yesterday, a man named David McMurray was working about the ruins, when the chimney tottered and fell, a portion of which struck the unfortunate man and crushed him to death. McMurray was about thirty-five years of age, a resident of Union borough, and leaves a wife and six children. The coroner this evening held an inquest on the remains, the jury rendering a verdict of accidental death.

Robert Hunter, an old man who has for two years past been employed as watchman at the south end of the Panhandle railroad bridge, over the Monongahela river, came to his death last evening about six o'clock, from the effects of a fall from the trestle work over Bailey's Hollow. He was walking over the trestle work referred to, when he slipped and fell through to the ground below. The height of the trestle at this point is about twenty feet. Several persons passing at the time witnessed the fall, and hastened to the assistance of the unfortunate man, from whom they raised him up he was unable to speak. He was conveyed to Squire Barker's office, where he died shortly afterward. Dr. McCord examined the remains, and found that the left side of the head had been crushed, the left arm dislocated, and a number of other injuries sustained on various parts of the body. Coroner West was summoned, who empaneled a jury about eight o'clock, but several important witnesses not being present, the inquest was adjourned till this forenoon at ten o'clock. The deceased resided at No. 41 Veto street. Second ward, Allegheny. He leaves a wife and a large family of children.

The Allegheny Library.

EDITORS PITTSBURGH GAZETTE:—The recent newspaper allusions to the measures adopted for the transfer of the management of the Allegheny Library to the "Board of Control," prompts me to remark, that when at Monmoth, Warren county, Illinois, a few days ago, I was obliged to wait several hours for an intersecting railway train. Strolling into the town in order to while away the time, my attention was arrested by what I supposed to be an unusual concourse (between two and three hundred) of farm wagons and teams, in the streets and in the public square of the town. Upon nearer approach, I found it was about the size of our Allegheny "Diamond," surrounded by the chief business establishments of the place—and on inquiring the reason for such on assembiage I was informed that there was nothing unusual in it, that such appearances were an every day occurrence; in fact, that it was rather a dull day, because of the supineness that followed the excitement of the day previous, when a religious fair was held in the town.

Monmouth has a population of five or six thousand, and is situated in probably the most advanced agricultural region in the State of Illinois. The western farm wagons are two horse institutions that differ but little in appearance about as little as do garden peas—are all alike. They serve the double purpose of a family carriage and passenger car, and bring loads of men and women to town on all occasions. The honest looking faces and stalwart forms of the men, and the modest countenances of the women, bore pleasant and unmistakable evidence of the substantial character of the yeomanry of that country.

A big board bearing the words "Library and Reading-room" painted thereon, seemed to invite attention. A citizen near by, informed me that it was a public institution that was endowed by appropriations from the city, and the county funds. On entering it—a second story room over several stores—I found much inferior in size to our "Young Men's Mercantile Library" rooms, but was surprised to see it neatly carpeted, surrounded with tasteful book cases, and newspaper racks having files of New York and other eastern as well as western newspapers, conveniently displayed upon them. Arranged in pew and isle manner, were separate reading and writing desks, for the convenience of visitors, of whom about thirty were present; nearly one-half of whom were ladies from the town and country. The spectacle presented was an unusual and interesting one to me, and was highly suggestive as fully showing a practical way "how to do it."

In the waiting rooms at all the railroad stations, and hotels of the town, neatly printed cards announce that "strangers are invited to visit the Library and Reading-rooms."

As the Young Men's Mercantile Library is mainly supported by private subscription, it cannot, perhaps, in the fullest sense, be considered a public library. At least, we believe, no such intimation as is alluded to above, is held out to view. The Allegheny Library is a public one, and in its management, we think it the example of the Monmouth institution, seven hundred miles west of Allegheny City, must be imitated with decided advantage to the community.

The moral complexion of that little city was strikingly apparent in the past, and in careful observation throughout it we certainly failed to see either of the words, saloon, liquors, whisky, ale, or lager beer, and no mentioning the matter to a gentleman whom we met afterwards, were informed that there were no establishments for their sale in the county.

AN ALLEGHENIAN.

Live Stock.

BALTIMORE, December 21.—Cattle inactive; the very best sale to-day was at 5¼@5½c; first quality 5@5¼c; medium 3½@5c; inferior and ordinary 3@3½c; receipts of 1,506 head; sales 1,263. Hogs in fair demand; supply scant; quoted at 6¼@6¾c; net receipts 1,665. Sheep in light supply; good sheep brisk; common, slow; quoted at 5@6c; receipts 1,198.

—Frederick Snedecor was arrested at New York for placing on the market 10,000 counterfeit school bonds of Allentown, Pa., upon which Mr. Kelly, of Philadelphia, advanced $3,000, and Mr. Dougherty, of New York, $4,500.

THE announcement comes by telegram that the Czarwich Alexander assaulted the German Ambassador in the streets of Petersburg. We presume it is scarcely necessary for us to say that the Czarwich does not drink Pier, Dannals & Co.'s bottled ales.

NOTICES.

GENERA

DAILY GAZETTE.

OFFICIAL PAPER
Of Pittsburgh, Allegheny City and Allegheny County.

GAZETTE BUILDING:
Corner of Sixth Avenue and Smithfield Street.

FRIDAY, DEC. 22, 1871.

BONDS at Frankfort 96¾.

PETROLEUM at Antwerp, 47½f.

GOLD closed in New York yesterday at 108¾@108¾

GOLD yesterday sold down to 108¼, the lowest it has touched since June, 1862.

GEN. SICKLES was expected to arrive yesterday in New York, from Spain. We are glad to note that a public reception is to be extended to him. Our country has of late years had few such representatives abroad as Gen. Sickles proved at Madrid.

THE Secretary of the Treasury has administered another crushing blow to the hopes of the Democracy by ordering in, for cancellation, twenty million of 5-20 bonds of the issue of 1862. Thus the process of liquidating our National debt goes quietly on, whilst at the same time the taxes are largely reduced, with greater reductions of them promised in the future.

THE BILL introduced in the Senate by Senator Fenton, a day or two ago, cutting off all perquisites in the Custom House at New York, and placing every one connected therewith on a salary, ought to meet with general favor and become a law. The present system is not only wrong and pernicious, but greatly prejudicial to good order, and apt to spread a demoralizing influence wherever it is in use. Give an officer a just salary, and let every cent that he takes in, by virtue of his office, go into the general treasury. By doing this the temptation to abuse power, and defraud the government and the people will be largely removed.

IT IS very singular what pleasure some people seem to take in smashing other people's idols! It is a very old trait in, deed. Rachel, it will be remembered, stole her father's little household gods although they could be of no use to her, and the same spirit has descended through all the generations since. It is unnecessary to refer to the ruthlessness which has ridiculed Pocahontas into nothingness and exploded poor Wm. Tell, but it is about time for some one to put his foot down and oppose a bold and adamantine front to the onward march of the iconoclast, when he lays his hands upon the base of our national historical structure. The Boston tea party, dear to the heart of every American boy; example of patriotic daring to each successive rising generation; especial boast of Massachusetts yankeedom has been assailed. It is of almost too recent date to be comfortably annihilated; therefore the assassin has been forced to content himself with proving that the fiery recklessness of the disguised tea-mashers was not the result of glorious patriotism but of several gallons of hot rum punch, and in proof thereof the identical old punch bowl used upon that occasion is shown. Can depravity go farther?

THE lovely and fertile State that found place as a star among the stars of our Union, when the country was plunged in agony over the troublous question of slavery—that was baptized in blood, and the child that led the parent nation into war—is coming up like a flower and promises ere long to prove not only one of the most populous but one of the wealthiest States of which our land can boast. From Col. W. F. Gray, who has been identified closely with the immigration details of the young Commonwealth, a gentleman of close observation and culture, we learn that during the present year the tide of emigration to that State has been unprecedented in the history of our country, and that "acre lots" in all quarters are being closely settled by frugal and industrious people. Especially is this true of the rich southern and southwestern sections—the golden spots of the rich and fertile land. The great trunk-lines of railways which, as it were, open up this new State and bring its inhabitants into close communion with the whole world, have contributed much towards the development of the country. We have never advised our agricultural friends to leave their homes for new ones; but if they will do so, we think Kansas presents the greatest advantages, for there, industry and economy are surely rewarded in the tilling of the fields.

FURNISHING CITY HALL.

It is reported that the members of the City Hall Commission have started east, for the purpose of making purchases of carpets, furniture and other articles with which to furnish our new building. We hope the report is untrue, as we certainly shall oppose anything of the kind. We have both furniture and carpet dealers at home whose goods and prices will compare favorably with those of any dealer or manufacturer East or West. An opportunity should be extended to such carpet houses as Bovard, Rose & Co., McFarland & Collins, O. McClintock & Co., and Henry McCallum, all of which import the best foreign carpets direct, and also keep on hand, or have facilities for purchasing, the very best goods to be had anywhere, and at prices as low as any Eastern house can sell at. We certainly deprecate the idea apparently prevailing in some circles, that one must go to the Eastern markets when he wishes to procure anything particularly fine, "at a bargain." Our experience is (for we have tried it, and found our error by experience) that just as fine goods can be purchased from our home dealers, and furniture just as good and elegant and cheap, as can be had anywhere. Besides this, in a public matter like City Hall, the people, whose money pays for its erection, should at least be consulted, and permitted to bid on articles necessary to its furnishment, which they can supply as cheaply as dealers in New York, Boston or Philadelphia. We hope for these reasons that the members of City Hall Commission have not gone East to make purchases, but, as we believe, only to examine other similar institutions, in order to learn just what is wanted. We feel sure that they do not intend to ignore our merchants and furniture dealers, but that the latter will be permitted to compete for the privilege of furnishing the necessary articles.

LABOR COMMISSION.

The House of Representatives did a just thing in ordering an investigation into the condition of the working people—their hours of labor, compensation, and division of profit between capital and labor. For a long time this intensely interesting, and important matter, has been almost wholly in the hands of demagogues, who, pretending to be enlisted in the cause of the "legions of toil," have constantly turned and twisted it for their own notoriety and political advancement. If the condition of the laboring classes, (and who are not of them) needs a stalwart arm to remedy any existing evils, which may have crept in, unobserved by the outside world, let Congress be the champion and straightway they must cease. If tyranny in any form shall be at work to cripple the body, and disorder the mind of any of our toiling millions, let the powerful might of our National House of Representative men take hold of it, and crush it out. Demagogues may then cease their wailing, and wrongs, if there be any, will be righted. We are sorry to find some of the most prominent among the Democracy in Congress, on the list of negatives, and doing all they could to oppose this investigation into the relations existing between labor and capital.

We have maintained that the Republican party was the true friend of the laboring man, to which he must look for any aid which he may require. The Democratic party is not a representative of true Democracy in any proper sense of that word. All of its long life it has been the express and outspoken champion of the autocracy which has ruled at the South, and kept millions of human beings in slavery. It is the same still, the virus of that hated slavocracy still permeates and controls it. It is bound hand and foot by the landed aristocracy of the South, whereas the workshops, the mills, the factories of the North, teem with the men who voted the progressive Republican party into power. Therefore is the latter the true friend of free labor, as this is one of the foundation stones upon which it is erected. The smooth-tongued Democratic orator, like Eldridge or Campbell, may continue his blatant tongue about the wrongs of labor, but the record is against him, as the recent vote will show. The Republican party has proved itself, when the time came for action, the true friend of the working man, while leading Democrats arrayed themselves against him in the House of Representatives.

CRUELTY TO THE SCHOOL CHILDREN.

We are informed that at one of the ward school houses (and our informant presumed the same practice prevailed at all of them) the outside door is not opened in the morning till precisely the hour for the opening of the school. The children cannot possibly time themselves so as to be there at exactly that hour. If they happen to be late, they are marked "tardy." If they happen to be early, they must stand shivering in the cold till the door is opened, and to do this five or ten minutes at this inclement season is both painful and injurious in the cases of children of tender years, and especially of those poorly clad, as many are. Our informant has seen the little fellows standing in the cold ten or fifteen minutes hugging the door jams and huddling up like sheep to protect themselves from the bitter cold, while teachers came up, rapped at the door, and were admitted to the warm room within, and the door was shut again in the faces of the shivering children. There is a want of sense and an inhumanity about a regulation of this kind that do not befit the conduct of public schools in a city like this. These schools are carried on, and the money of the people is paid, for the benefit of the children, and one of the prime considerations at all times ought to be their health and comfort. School authorities that do not appreciate this are, in that respect, unfitted for their places.—*Wheeling Intelligencer*

We give the above a conspicuous place in the GAZETTE, because we know that this same inhuman regulation exists in SOME OF OUR public schools. We have remonstrated, personally, with certain directors against the rule, but for some reason unknown to us, it is continued. One director went as far as to tell us that the teachers, who assemble in the school building before the doors are opened to children do not care to be annoyed with the presence of the latter, except during school hours. Only yesterday, a bright eyed urchin informed us that the reason he was not at school that day was, because *"he was five minutes too late, and he was locked out."* Another school director replied to our remonstrance against this barbarous rule, that "they didn't want the d——d young ones tramping through the house before school hours." Think of it parents who trust your darling children to the *tender mercy* of such a monster as that. Is it not high time to look after such fellows, and for a brief period let the heathen of Bara-Boola-Gha shift for themselves? We have worse heathen right here at home, who should be taught the lesson of mercy, and we promise to do our share. It is the province of a newspaper to detect and expose such inhumanity as the above. Firmly convinced of this we shall send a reporter around among the schools of this vicinity, during the next few days, and we shall give to the public the evidence of any improper regulations. If this do not stop them, we promise to publish the schools, and the names of the directors, so that the public may visit them with deserved condemnation. We advise all of our School Boards to look into the regulations governing their districts, and put their houses in order; for we shall surely call during the next few days.

GEN. CHARLES M. REED.

The recent death of this gentleman at his residence in Erie, is an event of more than ordinary consequence, and cannot fail to be felt as a great public loss to Erie and the country along the lakes where he was universally known. His father and ours were among the first settlers in Erie county, of which we were both natives, and a personal acquaintance extending over fifty years, enables us to certify that the following, which we clip from the Erie *Dispatch* of the 18th inst., is a graphic sketch of deceased, in no respect exaggerating his merits or his influence as a public man and man of business:

For forty-five years, the name of this gentleman has been prominently identified with the history not only of Erie, but the entire Lake region. Graduating at an early age at Washington college, and then studying law in the office of the Hon. Horace Binney in Philadelphia, he returned to his home here, and abandoning the idea of a professional life, engaged in business, and soon acquired the reputation for grasp of mind and strength and directness of purpose which had for a long time distinguished his honored father. He became largely interested in the Lake trade, both as the owner of freight vessels and passenger boats, and exhibited a degree of ability in this direction never surpassed in this portion of the country. The exclusive proprietor of a majority of the magnificent steam palaces which, before the days of rail roads, plied between Buffalo and Chicago, he gained the title of 'Steamboat King,' and proudly maintained it so long as the public necessities required such means of passenger transit to and from the great Northwest. Even now, the steamers Jefferson, Erie, Madison, Keystone State and Queen City cannot be mentioned without bringing vividly before the mind his bold determined spirit, and active, earnest and efficient supervision. His star was a lucky one. Few misfortunes befel him, and from his vast commercial operations he realized extraordinary success. He inherited a handsome fortune, but added to it immensely, and died the possessor of property estimated at from six to eight millions of dollars.

Although not a professional politician, yet General Reed had strong political convictions and manifested constant interest in the contests between the organized parties of his day. As a member of the Whig party, he was elected to the State Legislature in 1837 and 1838, and to Congress in 1840, discharging his duties with ability and fidelity. It is worthy of mention that the first appropriation by the National Government to the harbor of Erie was obtained, through his efforts. At the close of his Congressional term of service, he returned to business with even more than his former ardor, and while he continued to exhibit a lively interest in political discussions and struggles, and during the late war actively participated in movements designed to aid the government in suppressing the rebellion, he never sought any willingness either to seek or accept official position.

General Reed was endowed with a vigorous constitution, and enjoyed fine bodily health until 1850, when he began to decline under the heavy pressure to which he had long been subjected. A partial paralysis of one limb was followed by a complete paralysis of the lower portion of the body, and consequent inability to move about except with the aid of his devoted wife or one of his regular attendants. His intellectual powers, however, seemed not to be in the slightest degree impaired by his bodily infirmities. In conversing upon different topics, such as politics, finance, and the science of government, he always manifested, till with in a few days of his death, great clearness of perception and marked force and accuracy of judgment.

It is not our purpose to analyze Gen. Reed's character. The space he filled in the public eye—his great wealth—his prominence in important enterprises—his acknowledged influence in business and social circles—must serve to give him a conspicuous and enduring place in the pages of history. Deeply felt in all the relations of life—felt in the church, to whose coffers he constantly and liberally contributed—felt in his family, where he proved himself an affectionate husband and kind and considerate father—felt as a patriot, as a citizen, as a friend to his country and his native city—his departure necessarily creates a large void in society, accompanied by sincere regret that one so well known and so highly esteemed has forever gone from our midst.

NEW BOOKS.

THE POETS OF THE NINETEENTH CENTURY, selected and edited by the Rev. Robert Aris Willmott, with English and American additions arranged by Evert A. Duyckinck. New York, Harper & Bros. Pittsburgh, Gildenfenny & Hess. This volume of our very best poetry, contains selections from the celebrated British and American authors, and will prove a very acceptable Christmas or New Years gift to a friend. It is published in elegant style, gilt, tinted paper, and beautiful type. Nearly seven hundred pages. The illustrations are numerous and are furnished from the pencils of painters of eminent merit and are therefore simply elegant. Altogether we think this is the most superb work that it has been our pleasure to look at for a long time and it ought to find many purchasers.

THE LAST TOURNAMENT.—By Alfred Tennyson, Poet-Laureate. Boston, James R. Osgood & Co. Pittsburgh, R. S. Davis & Co. Author's edition from advance sheets. This latest poem by the "sweet singer" forms one of the "Idyls of the King," and is fully up to the average. Illustrated.

THE CRUISE OF THE CASCO.—By Elijah Kellogg. Illustrated. Boston, Lee & Shepard. Pittsburgh, R. S. Davis & Co. One of the "Pleasant Cove Series," showing the rewards of integrity and the results of vice. A book for boys.

RUBY DUKE.—By Mrs. H. K. Potwin. Boston, Lee & Shepard. Pittsburgh, R. S. Davis & Co. A tale for children, of life, in its varying phases.

AUNT MADGE'S STORY.—By Sophie May. Boston, Lee & Shepard. One of the Little Prudy flyaway series. For children.

GENTLE MEASURES IN THE MANAGEMENT AND TRAINING OF THE YOUNG.—By Jacob Abbott. New York: Harper & Bros.; Pittsburgh, Gildenfenny & Hess, 45 Fifth avenue. Mr. Jacob Abbott's ideas upon the way of dealing with children are already pretty well known through his numerous story books and histories for the young, but this volume presents his views and plans in a combined form, and is well worthy the attention of parents and teachers. The book is neatly bound and illustrated.

WOMAN'S WORTH AND WORTHLESSNESS.—The Complement to a New Atmosphere. By Gail Hamilton. New York: Harper & Bros.; Pittsburgh: Gildenfenny & Hess. This is another of Gail Hamilton's books, which is all that is necessary to say either to commend or condemn it, as the case may be. Gail Hamilton has evinced enough individuality and lack of moderation to have converted a large reading public into ardent admirers or bitter enemies. This book is as thoroughly her own as were her former productions.

THE YOUNG DODGE CLUB among the Brigands, by Prof. James De Mille; illustrated; Boston, Lee & Shepard, publishers; for sale by R. S. Davis & Co., Pittsburgh.

THE WHALEMAN'S ADVENTURES in the Sandwich Islands by Wm. H. Thomes; illustrated; Boston Lee & Shepard publishers; for sale by R. S. Davis & Co., Pittsburgh. The above volumes may be regarded as companions, and either separately or together would form a very fine and appropriate gift for the young. They are handsomely printed and charmingly bound in green and gold. Such works are creditable in the highest sense to both authors and publishers. While written for the young they will not fail to enlist the favor, attention and interest of the general reader. They blend fact and fiction harmoniously together, and while entertaining are full of useful information and elevating truths and ideas.

THE NEW PIANO—By Jas. M. Macrum. Pittsburgh, R. S. Davis & Co. A neat little volume by a home poet, containing some gems, which would justify more space than we have to devote to them at this time. There are poetry, music and beautiful suggestive thoughts in the following selection taken at random:

As thy light, swift fingers running,
With a wierd, unconscious cunning,
O'er the trembling ivory keys,
From thine eyes, thy lips, and these,
All the eager soul of gladness,
All the heavy heart of sadness,
Come revealed in lightning flashes,
And in sackcloth and in ashes,
As the lights and shadows blending
Alternate and spread around,
Made like real living creatures by the magic power of sound!—
Low as earth and high as heaven—the beginning and the ending,
Like that visionary ladder whereon the prophet sees
The angels of God ascending and descending.

LIGHT AND TRUTH; or Bible Thoughts and Themes. The Revelation. By Horatius Bonar D. D. New York: Robert Carter & Bros., 530 Broadway. Pittsburgh: S. A. Clarke & Co., 119 Wood street. A book with explanation and comfort to those who need them. Dr. Bonar's good reputation will lose nothing by this work.

DAVID COPPERFIELD—By Chas. Dickens, with illustrations by Cruikshank, Leech and Browne. New York: D. Appleton & Co. Pittsburgh: S. A. Clarke & Co. This is another number of the Handy Volume Edition of Dicken's works. It is neat and cheap, and in very small clear type.

PLEASURE. A Holiday Book—of prose and verse. New York: D. Appleton & Co. Pittsburgh: S. A. Clarke & Co. This is a collection of short stories and poems by a number of leading English writers, such as Swinburne, Canon, Kingsly, Holme Lee, Tom Hood, Mrs. Norton, Amelia B. Edwards and others. It has a brilliant English cover, and an English festal air, and indeed the only thing American looking about it is the name of the publishers.

MAGAZINES.

Harpers'.—A very attractive number begins the year 1872. The illustrated articles first attract attention, and they commence with: The Legend of the Mistletoe, in rhyme, is appropriate to the season. Then follow Holland and the Hollanders, a pretty little poem called "The Stranger in the Pew," an article upon the Kemble family called "From a Barn to Drury Lane," a sketch of travel styled the Danish West Indies, another descriptive of a Visit to a Greenland Glacier, and a curious article on The Poetry of the Zodiac. There is a contribution from John G. Saxe and a host of pleasant sketches and tales. The Editor's Easy Chair discourses upon Washington city and its affairs.

Scribner's.—The holiday, or January number of this magazine is very fine; the drawings and engravings have been so well done that it is very pleasant to look at. It contains a beautifully illustrated translation from the German of Rueckert by Bayard Taylor, called the Orphan's Christmas Tree, a Christmas carol by Christina Rosetti, Stephen Skarridge's Christmas, a fairy tale by Frank Stockton, with fascinating illustrations, a Christmas symphony by H. H., "Christ-Mas," a poem by Mrs. A. D. T. Whitney, The Oak Tree's Christmas, a tale by Julian Hawthorne, besides all the usual unholiday attractions, which include a tale by Joaquin Miller and a translation from Homer by Bryant.

The Sunday Magazine.—The December number of Lippincott's republication of this sterling English periodical has reached us. It contains the usual variety of reading. McDonald's story, The Vicar's Daughter, is continued. Edward Garrett has a chapter on Wheat and Tares; two new chapters of Margaret are given; there is a description of the Bavarian Passion Play; and a number of other articles. The illustrations are better than usual, although that is not saying much. We thoroughly detest the shimmery, scratchy, modern English style of illustration.

The Nursery.—This is the only magazine that is published in this country for the youngest readers, and it has now been successfully conducted for five years. It has pretty pictures, pleasant stories and nice hymns, and comes once a month for a year for a dollar and a half.

THE Savannah *News* of Monday says a bold attempt was made last Friday, in that city, to rob the Southern Express Company. While one of the wagons of the company was waiting in front of the office on Bay street for the freight for the Central railroad, the driver and messenger being inside, some unknown parties, doubtless thinking it was already loaded, jumped into it and drove off unobserved. As soon as the wagon was missed the police were notified, but no trace of it could be found. It was afterward driven up near the express stables, and a white man jumped off and hurried away.

THE Baltimore *American* says:

The monthly statement of the foreign commerce and imports of Baltimore during the past year have been frequently accompanied with comparisons showing the monthly excess of imports at Baltimore over those of Philadelphia. We were not prepared, however, for such a favorable showing for Baltimore as is given in the report of the Bureau of Statistics for the year ending the 30th of June last. The following are the official figures.

	Value.	Duties.
Baltimore.....	$21,184,800	$8,875,898
Philadelphia....	17,913,933	7,131,044
Excess.....	$3,270,818	$1,744,854

It will thus be seen that the duties collected at the port of Baltimore during the year exceed those collected at Philadelphia $1,744,854, and that the value of the goods imported here exceed those landed at Philadelphia $3,270,818 in value. We think it more than probable that the official statements for the present year will show that Baltimore is gaining on the ratio of last year, will more than maintain her position as the third most important port in the Union.

IT is a common belief that "ballooning" is an exceedingly dangerous business. Perhaps this is partly due to the fact that many ascents are "unheralded and unknown," but every accident is recorded and spread abroad with amazing rapidity. At any rate, the London *Telegraph* having asserted that one-half of the number of professional aeronauts had been killed in the exercise of their vocation, Mr. Coxwell, an aeronaut, replied and denied the fact, asserting that of the thirty-five hundred ascents made in Europe and America, fifteen deaths only have been recorded. This exhibit is certainly a more favorable one than the kerosene mortality list.

COMMENDABLE CAUTION.

The storms and changes of winter have set in in earnest. To-day the thermometer may be down to zero and to-morrow forty degrees above; the shocks to the human body, under such vicissitudes of climate are full of perils; the humors are driven upon the internal organs, and the weak organs are the first to suffer. Now comes the chill, the cough, the spitting of blood and pains in the breast, the baleful harbingers of a terrible disease. Stop reader and think! Dr. Keyser's Lung Cure is as sure to arrest such diseases and nip them in their bud as water will extinguish fire. Dr. Keyser's Lung Cure will remove the obstruction; carry off the over-abundant humors which impede and obstruct the channels which perform the work of life; it will allay irritation at once. The cough will be removed; the chilliness will cease; the animal functions will go on with their accustomed regularity. If consumption has already set in, do not wait another day. Dr. Keyser's Lung Cure still has power to cure you and render your life hopeful and happy. Sold at the Drs. Medical Store, 167 Liberty street, $1.50 per bottle or 4 for $5.00

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.

The best assortment in the city at Jas. E. Burns & Co's. Remember the place—corner of Penn and St. Clair streets, have, without exaggeration, the finest, best and most complete assortment of Toilet Articles in the city, such as Toilet Sets, Perfume Cases, Imported Colognes, Lubin's Perfumes, Rimmel's Perfumes and Cou de Aye, of every description. Also, Puff Boxes of every style. Persons wishing to purchase Holiday presents should call and examine the large and splendid assortment before purchasing elsewhere. Remember the place where you can purchase anything in this line cheaper than elsewhere in the city is at

JAMES E. BURNS & CO.'S
Drug Store and Family Medicine Depot,
Corner of Penn and Sixth (old St. Clair) streets.

PERIL AND PRECAUTION.

This is the season that tries the frame and the constitution. If there be a weak spot in either, the chilling damps, the malarious fogs, the varieties of temperature that mark the commencement of the winter season are sure to find it out. There are few systems that have not a weak spot somewhere, and the wisest thing that any man or woman can do is to fortify it by a course of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, and thus keep the enemy at bay. In war, when a city is menaced the first thing to be done is to strengthen the ramparts. The same policy should be adopted with the human body, when its direst foe, malaria is abroad. If the stomach is weak, this tonic will lend it vigor; if the bowels are morbidly sensitive, this alterative will regulate them; if the liver is inert, this wholesome stimulant will rouse it; if there is constipation, this aperient will cure it; if there is nervous debility, this nervine will replace it with nervous vigor; if there is impurity in the blood, this depurent will neutralize it; if there is a cloud on the spirits, this exhilarant will dispel it. These are facts that have been demonstrated every day for the last twenty years. Can as much be said for any other medicine—or rather, can as much be proved for anything may be said by the unscrupulous. Do not accept any of the local bitters sometimes recommended by dealers in lieu of the Standard Restorative.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Furs, Furs, Furs!

M'CORD & CO.,

131 Wood Street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

Respectfully call the attention of their customers and the public to their very extensive stock of Ladies, Misses and Children's FURS, embracing every quality and style.

Elegant Seal Skin Sacques,
Elegant Astrachan Sacques,
Elegant Hudson Bay Sable Sets,
Elegant Mink Sable Sets,
Elegant Seal Skin Sets,
Elegant Royal Ermine Sets,
Elegant Black Martin Sets.

Fitch, Squirrel, Alaska, etc., and all the grades of FURS manufactured.

Our Goods are the Very Best, and we guarantee to sell at New York and Philadelphia prices. ROBES, of all kinds. FURS, GLOVES, GAUNTLETS and MUFFLERS in great variety.

no10:57S-MWF

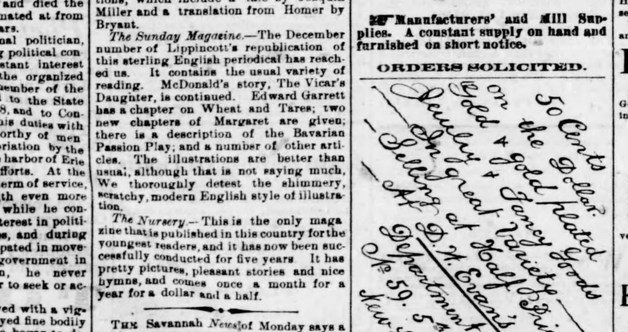
FABER & VAN DOREN,

367 Liberty Street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

STEAM ENGINES,
IRON AND WOOD WORKING
MACHINERY,
Steam Pumps,
Engineers' and Machinists' Tools,
STEAM FIRE ENGINES
BELTING,
Woolen Machinery, Machine Cards.

Manufacturers' and Mill Supplies. A constant supply on hand and furnished on short notice.

ORDERS SOLICITED.



ARTIFICIAL STONE.
MILLS & CO.,
Office, corner of Liberty and Seventh avenue.
Manufacturers of
BUILDING STONE, SIDEWALKS,
And ornamental work of every description.
se8:87

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GRAND
CLEARANCE
AND
HOLIDAY
SALE,
AT
Penn Avenue Stores.

Joseph Horne & Co.

FRESH AND CHOICE GOODS.
RARE BARGAINS
In Every Department.

Many Goods at Less Than Importers' Prices.

We would invite particular notice to our line of
HANDKERCHIEFS
Which for extent, variety and low price for quality, has not been equaled by any of our former sales.

Ladies' Hemmed and Hemstitched, Ladies' Embroidered, Initial, Sheer Lawn and Mourning Handkerchiefs, in every quality, running from 5 cents to $3 25 each.

All-Linen Hemstitched at 9 cents.

Extra Fine Quality at $3 per dozen.

Initial Handkerchiefs in Fancy Boxes, one-half dozen each, all letters.

In Real Lace Handkerchiefs we have just opened an extra fine assortment. Points Gauze, Applique, Duchess, Honiton, Valenciennes and Imitation Val. and Duchess Lace Handkerchiefs from 25 cents and upward.

Children's Handkerchiefs,
A Large Assortment in every quality.

The Largest and Finest selection of
Rich Real Lace Goods,
TO BE HAD ANYWHERE,
CONSISTING OF
Laces, Flouncings, Edgings,
New Shapes Collars and Collarettes,
Berthas, Barbes, Fan Covers,
Lama Lace Points, and one
Applique Polonaise Robe,
With Over Dress and Court Train Complete.
EXTRA GOOD BARGAINS IN
IMITATION LACE, COLLARS, COLLARETTES AND SETTS,
At 25 Cents and Up.

LINEN SETTS,
In Single Boxes, Lace Trimmed, Embroidered and Braided. We offer an unsurpassed line of these Goods at 63 cents and upward.

Lace Tidies, Stand Covers,
Wall Screens, Lamp Mats,
Infants' Lace and Embr'd Caps,
Robes and Waists,
Damask and Huck Towels.
Napkins, Doilies and
Damask Table Linens.

Full Size Damask Towels
AT $3 PER DOZEN—VERY CHEAP.

KID GLOVES
Best Bargains of the Season.
60 Doz. Two-Button, at $1 per pair
50 Doz. Real Kid, at $1 25 per pair

Cloth, Berlin and Fur Top Gloves,
For Ladies' and Children in Great Variety.

Ladies' Underwear,
IN MUSLIN, CAMBRIC, LISEN & MERINO.
DRAWERS AND VESTS
EVERY QUALITY.
Chemise Night Dresses, Drawers, Skirts, Dressing Sacques,
Lace Trimmed and Embroidered Bridal Setts.
All at Very Low Prices.
White and Colored Merino Skirts, at $1.00.
FELT SKIRTS.
Stamped, Embossed, Braided and Velvet Trimmed.

HOSIERY.
Plain and Fancy, every grade, style and quality, for Ladies, Misses and Children at reduced figures.
Slipper Patterns,
Ottoman Covers,
Chair Strips, &c.

Ladies' Scarfs and Ties.
Now open, the most complete assortment of Scarfs and Tidies, in the city.
Fringe and Silk Scarfs at 50c., all colors.
Gros Grain and Tafteta Ribbons.
ALL THE NEW SHADES.

FEATHERS.
Ostrich Plumes, Tips,
Fancy Feathers, Algrettes, &c.

LADIES' CLOAKS AND SACQUES.
The Latest London and Paris Novelties of Velvet and Cloth Cloaks, Embroidered and Braided House Jackets, will be add at c at to close the season.
We would also call attention to and invite an examination of our stock of

Black Dress Silks.
A new assortments of Bonnet, Telillards, the Golden Wheel, and other approved makes, ranging in price from $1 25 to $7.50 per yard.

NOVELTIES.
In Ladies' Fine Shell and Pearl Portmonnaies.
Real Russia Leather Portmonnaies and Satchels.
Fancy Brushes.
Jet and Shell Jewelry.
Fine Carved and Spangled Pearl and Ivory Fans, very handsome for a Christmas Present.

GENTLEMEN'S
Furnishing Department.
Velveteen and Cloth House and Smoking Jackets, Robes de Chambre, Cardigan Jackets.
Kid, Dog-skin, Buck, Calf and Castor Plush Lined and Plain Gloves.
Fancy Scarfs, Ties, Cravats, Fancy Mufflers.
Cashmere, Merino and Shaker Half Hose.
Underwear, White, Clouded and Scarlet, every grade, in great variety.

SILK UMBRELLAS.
All at Very Lowest Prices.
Strangers and Customers are respectfully invited to call and examine.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

AT
WM. SEMPLE'S.

Special Bargains in
Ladies' and Childrens' Furs.
AT $1.50
LADIES SQUIRREL CAPES.
A GREAT BARGAIN.
AT 60 CENTS.
ALL WOOL SHOULDER SHAWLS.
Large Size, a Decided Bargain.
AT $1.00.
Balmoral Skirts,
Full Size, Extra Heavy.
AT $1.50.
All Wool Felt Skirts,
Printed Borders—An Extra Bargain.
AT $2 00.
FINE FELT SKIRTS,
Velvet Trimmed—A Great Bargain.
AT
WM. SEMPLE'S,
165, 167 and 169 Federal Street,
ALLEGHENY.

CLEARING OUT
SALE
AT
MOORHOUSE & CARSTEN,

Will offer, from and after this day, the balance of their stock of
Autumn and Winter
DRESS GOODS, &c.
At Prices to meet the wants of the Popular Trade.

Black Alpacas,	Velvet Cloaks,
Pure Mohairs,	Velveteen Cloaks,
Henrietta Cloth,	Braided do.,
Cashmeres,	Talmas, Talmas,
Merinos,	Ottoman Shawls.

They also offer at reduced prices the entire stock of Velvets, Black Silks, Velveteens, Wool Shawls, Blankets, Flannels, Cloths, Cassimeres; in fact all stock distinctively
AUTUMN AND WINTER GOODS,
It being their determination that prices shall be made, having in view an immediate clearing out of every lot.
Orders promptly attended to.
Moorhouse & Carsten,
21 FIFTH AVENUE.
dec PITTSBURGH, PA.

CLOSING OUT
SALE
OF
BOOTS AND SHOES,
AT
F. A. KONOLD & CO.,
19 Fifth Avenue.
This entire stock must be closed out by the first of January. de9:24

Gildenfenney & Hess,
Booksellers and Stationers,
NO. 45 FIFTH AVENUE.
We take pleasure in informing the trade and public generally that we have recently remodeled our Store and increased our facilities, in order to meet the demands made upon us. We are now offering the largest stock and varied assortment of Books, Periodicals and other Goods suitable for Christmas presents, to be found in the city, consisting in part of
New and Novel Writing Desks,
BACKGAMMON BOARDS,
Chess Men and Games
of every description. Also a splendid assortment of PORTFOLIOS and ENGLISH JUVENILE BOOK, and the finest line of POCKET BOOKS west of Philadelphia. Our stock of
Family Bibles,
Prayer Books,
Hymn Books and
Photographic Albums,
is large and complete.
We would call the attention of the Ladies in particular to our Imported Initial Note Paper and Envelopes, which we offer at astonishing low prices.
Give us a call and inspect the immense variety that we are presenting to the Holiday Trade.
GILDENFENNEY & HESS,
NO. 45 FIFTH AVENUE.

NEW ORLEANS SUGAR.
New Crop Good and Prime New Orleans Sugar,
FIRST OF THE SEASON,
JUST RECEIVED BY
WATT, LANG & CO.,
Nos. 172 and 174 Wood Street.
de11:

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

LOWEST PRICES
AT
WM. SEMPLE'S.
SPECIAL INDUCEMENTS OFFERED IN
DRESS GOODS
Of All Kinds.
At 10c., all the best Prints.
At 6¼ and 8½c., Good Fast Colored Prints.
At 25c., Unbleached Table Diaper.
At 25c., Fine French Chintzes, worth 37½c.
At 25c., Good Dark Plaid Poplins.
At 25c., Fine Striped Poplins, an extra bargain.
At 37½c., Satine Cloths, seasonable colors.
At 60c., Japanese Silks, good styles.
At 90c., Waterproof Cloths, extra good for the price.
Extra Bargains in all Kinds of
SHAWLS,
SCARFS and
SACQUES,
Wholesale and Retail,
AT
WM. SEMPLE'S,
165, 167 and 169 Federal Street,
ALLEGHENY.

GRATES.
L. H. SMITH & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF THE
WELLMAN PATENT
Reflector Stoves
AND
GRATES,
KELL'S PATENT
IRON HEARTH,
The Anchor Sad Iron,
FIRE IRON STANDS, &C.
The Reflector is the best and Cleanest Grate in existence. It consumes less fuel and produces more heat than any other. We challenge a trial.
The Iron Hearth Will be found more desirable and cheaper than either Marble or Brick.
THE GREAT REPUTATION OF THE
Anchor Sad Iron Has induced many to adopt our style with the intention of deceiving the public. We caution our customers and the public generally against this fraud.
Our irons are all PLANED and bear the ANCHOR (our Trade Mark) on the upper side.
Full lines of the Grates may be seen at BARNES', corner Third avenue and Market street, GOODWIN'S, 66 Federal street, Allegheny, or at the
WEST POINT FOUNDRY,
Cor. Duquesne Way and Water Street,
se23:s61 PITTSBURGH.

NEW
FALL GOODS,
AT
Macrum & Carlisle's,
27 FIFTH AVENUE.
New Embroideries and Laces,
New Gimps and Fringes,
Hosiery and Gloves,
New Shell and French Jewelry,
Ribbons, Scarfs and Sashes,
Zephyr Wool and Slipper Patterns,
Gents' Fine Shirts, Collars & Bows,
Undershirts and Drawers, complete line.
EVERYTHING
At Lowest Prices.
se20-MWF

The Triumph
COOKING STOVES.
THE
Triumph and Jackson
COOK STOVES,
Used by thousands of housekeepers. There are no better operating or more substantial Cooking Stoves in the market. Warranted to Bake or Roast as well as any other make. For sale by dealers generally and manufactured by
BISSELL & CO.,
235 Liberty Street.

STEAM HEATING
BY
High or Low Pressure.
Estimates furnished on application. Send for Pamphlet, with references, to
GEO. W. BLAKE,
215 Centre Street, New York.
oct8:d38

DOBSON'S
No. 1 and No. 2 Deflecting Strain
SCROLL SAWS,
Making 1000 to 1200 revolutions per minute, and are guaranteed to give satisfaction. 200 OF THESE SAWS NOW IN USE. Price—No. 1 (extra heavy), $16; No. 2, $110. For sale only by
M. B. COCHRAN,
DEALER IN MACHINERY AND SUPPLIES,
143 LIBERTY STREET.
WOODWORTH PLANERS a specialty.
de11:s45-MWF

DREKA,
Importer and Retail Dealer in
FINE STATIONERY.
WEDDING, VISITING,
PARTY AND BUSINESS
CARD ENGRAVING
MONOGRAMS, ARMS,
ILLUMINATING, &c.
Orders by mail receive prompt attention. Send for samples. 1033 CHESTNUT STREET, Philadelphia.
MWF

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FANCY GOODS,
For the Holidays,
AT VERY LOW PRICES
AT
WM. SEMPLE'S.
A COMPLETE STOCK OF
Millinery Goods,
Sash Ribbons,
Neck and Bow Ribbons,
Lace Collars and Handkerchiefs,
Gents' Linen and Fancy Silk Handkerchiefs.
HOODS AND NUBIAS,
Ladies' and Gents' Underwear,
Gents' and Boys' Comforters,
Gents' Neck Ties, Collars and Cuffs,
All kinds of Hosiery and Gloves,
AT THE LOWEST PRICES.

FLANNELS,
Cassimeres, Waterproofs,
Blankets, Quilts,
Comforts, Coverlets, &c.,
AT ATTRACTIVE PRICES AT
WM. SEMPLE'S,
165, 167 and 169 Federal Street,
ALLEGHENY.

JOHN G. WORKMAN..... H. RICHARD DAVIS.
WORKMAN & DAVIS,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Carriages, Buggies, Barouches,
PHAETONS, &c.
Factory, Nos. 42, 44, 46 and 48 Beaver St.,
ALLEGHENY.
Those intending to purchase a vehicle for Spring and Summer Driving, can, if ordered now, have one built to suit the taste in every particular, and be completed by the opening of spring.
All work guaranteed to be built fully up to our high standard and unequaled in durability, lightness, beauty of proportion and fine finish.
Drawings and Specifications mailed when solicited.
Sole Agents for the NEW HAVEN SARVEN PATENT WHEELS.
WAREROOMS,
167, 169 and 171 Penn Street,
de14 PITTSBURGH, PA.

STEAM HEATING.
Craig Brothers,
129 SECOND AVENUE,

FINANCIAL.

Robinson Brothers,

BANKERS,

No. 78 Fourth Ave.,

Buy and sell all kinds of

Government Securities, State, City and County Bonds, Real Estate Mortgages and Business Paper.

Orders Executed for the Purchase and Sale of STOCKS at the NEW YORK STOCK BOARD.

Interest Allowed on Deposits.

au8:tf

IRA B. McVAY & CO., BANKERS.

We offer for sale the following desirable securities:

City of Pittsburgh Water Loan and Penn Avenue Bonds,

Bearing 7 per cent. interest at par and accrued interest.

PITTSBURGH & CONNELLSVILLE SIX PER CENT. BONDS,

DUE IN 1887. First Mortgage on Turtle Creek Division, at 80 and Accrued Interest.

IRA B. McVAY & CO.,

COR. FOURTH AVE. AND SMITHFIELD ST.

N. Holmes & Sons, BANKERS.

We offer for sale a limited amount of the new Bonds of the

Allegheny Valley Railroad Company,

bearing 7 per cent. interest, FREE OF ALL TAXATION. Principal and interest guaranteed by the

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES received in exchange at Market Rates.

N. HOLMES & SONS,

57 Market Street, Pittsburgh.

no22:tf9

GEO. B. HILL & CO.,

BROKERS AND DEALERS IN

Bonds, Stocks and Mortgages.

Orders promptly executed for the purchase and sale of all Reliable Securities.

☞ Collection made.

COR. THIRD AVE. AND WOOD ST.,

an9 PITTSBURGH, PA.

Jas. T. Brady & Co.,

(SUCCESSOR TO S. JONES & CO.,)

Corner Fourth Avenue and Wood St.,

BANKERS,

Buy and sell all kinds of

Government Securities, COIN, SILVER AND COUPONS

On Most Favorable Terms.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

☞ Money loaned on Government Bonds at low. est market rates.

☞ Orders executed for the Purchase and Sale of Stocks, Bonds and Gold.

JAMES T. BRADY & CO.

Finance and Trade.

NEW YORK, December 21, 1871.

Gold touched 108⅞ to-day, the lowest price reached since June, 1862. Closing rate 108⅛@108¼. Loans from 1-32 to flat. Clearances $42,000,000. Bids for Government gold $2,325,000 at from 108 to 108 66. Awards $1,000,000 at from 108.53 to 108 66. Governments lower to-day in sympathy with gold, but closed steady. Stocks opened strong and active, especially for Pacific Mail, Northwestern and Wabash. At the close the market was heavy and lower. Money active at 1-32 to 1-64 per cent. per day. Southern securities to-day were firmer in new South Carolinas, but decidedly lower in Texans and Virginia, and generally heavy in the balance of the list.

Sterling exchange 109¾.

GOVERNMENTS.—Coupons 1881, 117¼; 5-20s '62, 109⅝; do '64, 108¾; do '65, 111¼; do new 5s, 113⅛; 10-40s, 108, 110; 10-40s 108⅜; currency 6s 113¾.

STATE BONDS.—Mississippi 97; Tennessee old 81; do new 81¼; Virginia new 62; do old 54⅞; North Carolina old 35; new 12.

MISCELLANEOUS.—Western Union Telegraph, 83½; Quicksilver, 25; Adams Express, 90¾; Wells-Fargo, 55¾, extra div.; American Merchants' Union, 36; Merchants' Union Express, 44; Ohio and Mississippi, 25; New York Central, 93; scrip, 88; Erie, 32; preferred, 64; Harlem, 121; preferred, 136; Reading, 101¾, extra div.; Michigan Central, 118; Cleveland and Pittsburgh, 127; Northwestern, 82¾; preferred, 86; Rock Island, 104; New Jersey Central, 114¾; Fort Wayne, 95; preferred, 97¾; Wabash, 66¾; preferred, 82; Fort Wayne, 90¾; Terre Haute, preferred, 60; Chicago and Alton, 146¾; preferred, 119; Ohio and Mississippi, 42½; C. C. & C., 87½; Burlington & Quincy, 127; Lake Shore, 93¾; Panama, 140; Canton, 73; Mariposa, 13; Union Pacific, 37¾; C. P. Bonds, 102; Union, 91.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, THURSDAY, December 21, 1871.

Closing quotations as received by James T. Brady & Co:

Gold	108⅛	5-20 Jan. & Jy.'65	113¾
U. S. 6s, 1881	117⅛	5-20 Jan. & Jy. '67	115
U. S. 5-20s	109¼	5-20 Jan. & Jy. '68	115
U. S. 5-20s '64	109¼	U. P. R. R.	
U. S. 5-20s '65	111⅛	C. P. R. R.	
U. S. 10-40s	107⅜	Cy. Pacifics	

PITTSBURGH MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, THURSDAY, December 21, 1871.

ASHES—Soda Ash, 4c. for common and 4¾@4¾ for refined. Pearls, 11 cts; Pots, 10. Nitrate Soda, 5 cts.

APPLE BUTTER—Common to fair, 50@55 per gallon; prime to choice, 60@65.

APPLES—Sales at $4.50@5.50 for common to good and $6.00 for choice—fancy, $6.50. The arrivals continue light and the supply, particularly of good qualities, is almost exhausted; the arrivals will continue meagre, while the weather is so extremely cold, rendering it very hazardous to make shipments.

BUTTER—The receipts are increasing and if anything the market is easier, though for the best grades, prices are still maintained. Prime to choice roll, 25@28.

BROOM CORN—Continues dull though holders are unwilling to make concessions in order to effect sales; it is expected that the demand will improve within the next thirty days.

BEANS—Steady but unchanged; sales at $2 @2.50 per bushel, for common to prime navy.

BUTTER—Very dull and lower in a jobbing way, at 4¾ cts per lb, or $9 per bbl.

BRESWAX—There is no stock in this market in hands of commission men.

CEMENT—Louisville, $2.00@3.00 per bbl; Rosendale, $4.00@4.50; Calcined Plaster, $4.25 @4.50.

CIDER—Sales at $5@9 per bbl, according to quality and size of barrel.

CHEESE—Prime New York Goshen, 15½@16; prime Ohio Goshen, 15@15½; Factory, 14@ 14½; Dairy, 13@13½.

CORN MEAL—Is selling in small lots at $1.-65 per cwt or about 80 cts per bushel.

CARBON OIL—Is firmer but unchanged; we continue to quote standard brands in a jobbing way at 20¼@21 cts, by the car load.

CRANBERRIES—Sales of choice cultivated at $12@14 per bbl, and Sicketts Belle Berries at $12.

DRESSED HOGS—Demand rather better but there is no change in prices, 5@5¾ cts.

DRIED FRUIT—Peaches continue dull, particularly common stock, though prices are unchanged; halves, 10@10¾; mixed, 8@8¾; quarters, 7@7¾. Apples—7@7¾ for fair to medium and 8@8¾ for prime to choice.

EGGS—There is considerable inquiry for fresh and we are reported sales at 26@28. Pickled eggs at 17@18, according to quality and condition.

FLOUR—Quiet and unchanged. We can report regular sales, in a jobbing way, at $7.25@ 7.40 for good spring extras; $7.75 for choice Minnesota baker's flour, and $7.25@7.50 for good to choice red winter wheat. Rye Flour, $5.50.

FEATHERS—No. 1 live geese feathers, 75@ 77 cts to the trade and 80@85 in a retail way. Mixed stock quoted at 40@60 cts, according to quality.

GRAIN—There is a steady demand for Wheat, and, with continued light receipts, the mills are taking all that offers at quotations, $1.45@1.50 for red and $1.50@1.55 for white, according to quality. The former sells more readily than the latter, and there is less difference between the prices of red and white than there has been for several years—it is said that the crop of white was unusually large this year. There is no improvement in the demand for Oats, and, while the market continues dull, there is no change in prices; 44@ 44¾ for mixed, and 45¾@46 for white. At quotations the margin, if there is any, is exceedingly small, and some dealers are indifferent about selling now; particularly those who have them stored in their warehouses—it don't pay, however, to carry them very long in the elevator, as the storage eats up the profit—if any should be realized by holding. Bar Corn continues very scarce and dealers have difficulty in supplying customers; we continue to quote at 65, by the car load, and 68@70 in store—there is little or no difference made now between new or old or shelled and ear. Rye continues quiet and unchanged; 80 @90 cts in sack, and 92@95 cts in barrels. All sport Barley hard stock, and it is not expected that there will be any improvement in the demand until the middle, perhaps the close of January; brewers generally are well stocked, and, for the time being, are virtually out of the market.

GROCERIES—Coffees continue very firm and some what excited, and we advance our quotations one cent per pound on all grades except roasted—it too will go higher within the next day or two. Raw Sugars weak, while refined goods are steady, in consequence of a temporary scarcity—usually the case at this season of the year. Molasses and Syrups, unchanged.

SUGARS—Refined—Standard Hards, 13¾; A. 12¾. B. 12⅝; Ex. C. 12¼; C. Yellow, 12¼; Porto Rico Sugars—Choice, 11¾; Prime, 11; Good, 10¾. Cuba Sugars, 10¾@11. Demarara, 12¾@ 12¾. Sugar House Sugars—Knight's Extra C. Yellow, 11¾; C. C. 11¾; other grades, 9@11.

COFFEE—Fancy Rio, 25; Prime, 24; Good, 23; Fair, 22@22¾; Java, 29@30. Laguayra, 29@ 30. Mocha, 35. Roasted Coffee, pure, 30. Lower grades, 24@28.

SYRUPS—Havemeyer & Elder's, 68. White Honey, 68. Lowell's, 60. Durant's, 68. Sugar Drips, 52. Brune's, 68; other grades, 48@60. New Orleans Molasses, old, 50@55. New crop, 45.

RICE—Choice Carolina, 10; Good, 9¾; Fair, 9. Rangoon, 8. Patna, 8¾.

SPICES—Pepper, 24. Allspice, 18. Cassia, 5. Cloves, 25. Nutmegs, $1.40.

HAY—The receipts from all quarters continue light, and, with a steady demand, prices are well maintained; prime baled may be quoted at $20, by the car load, and $22@25 in small lots. Those dealers who stocked up prior to the close of navigation and before the advance, are now realizing a very handsome margin.

HUSKS—Quoted at 2¼@2¾ cts.

HONEY—Sales at 25@30 cts.

HEMP—Kentucky rough, $165 per ton; single dressed, $240; Scutched, $190@195.

HOMINY—Sales at $5 per bbl to the trade and $5.50 in a jobbing way.

LARD OIL—No. 1 extra, 87@90; No. 2, 60@ 85. Cincinnati and Chicago winter strained, 90@95.

LIME—Pittsburgh white, $2.00@2.25 per bbl; Cleveland $2.25; Eastern, $1.75.

MILL FEED—Sales, in a jobbing way, from store, at $22@23 per ton for Bran; $25@26 for Seconds; $25@26 for Middlings, and $40 for Oil Meal.

NUTS—Chestnuts very dull, $2.50@3.00 per bushel. Shellbarks, $1.50@1.75. Walnuts, 40@5 cts.

ONIONS—Dull but unchanged; common reds, $2.50@2.75 per bbl; Silver Skins, $3@3.25.

PROVISIONS—Plain sugar cured shoulders, 7¾; ribbed sides, 8; short ribbed sides, 8¾; clear sides, 9; sugar cured shoulders, 8; sugar cured hams, 14¾. Lard: in tcs, 9¾@10 cts. Mess Pork, $14. Breakfast Bacon, 10 @11. Dried Beef, 16.

POULTRY—Dealers better, and the supply of good dressed poultry is very much reduced. Sales of Chickens at 12½@15 cts; Turkeys, 14@16; Ducks, 14@15. Geese, 10@12.

POTATOES—Notwithstanding the supply is light, the market is quiet and prices unchanged; Peach Blows quoted at 75@80 cts. It is said that the most of the retailers stocked up pretty well in the fall, hence the demand is not active.

RAGS—Sales, 4¾@4¾ cts per lb.

SALT—Is quoted at $1.85 per bbl, by the car oad, and $2 in a jobbing way.

SEEDS—Clover Seed is quiet and unchanged: $6.00@6.25 buying, and $6.50@6.75 selling. Timothy Seed, $3.00@3.25, buying and selling. There is a steady demand for Flaxseed at $1.50.

SHAKERS—OKS 14 cts per lb.

SUMAC—Tennessee is quoted at 4½ cts per lb, or $90 per ton.

TURNIPS—Very dull; quoted nominally at 35@40 cts per bushel.

WILLOWS—Stock almost used up, with none to come in until new crop; selling freely at 10c.

PETROLEUM MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, THURSDAY, December 21, 1871.

The crude market was apparently weaker to-day, owing no doubt, in part, to the report of a new five hundred barrel well; prices, however, are commercially very steady, yesterday, without quotable change. Spot or seller December, nominal at 10¾; Parker, immediate, offered in round lots at $3.75; "lines," January to March, $3.85. Refined—December, 22; January, 22; January to March, 22 for January, 22¼ for February and 23 for March. Oil Barrels, quiet and unchanged.

The following were the shipments A. V. R. R. to-day:

Standard O W, account H Bosnbach	308
Brilliant O W, account W Stewart	838
Liberty O W, account T King	594
Sunbeam O W, account W Stewart	74
Liberty O W, account T King	240
Sunbeam O W, account T M Ferry	75
Superior O W, account H McKelvy	80
Fairview O W, account P Hutchinson	158
Total	2,152

OIL SHIPPED EAST PER A. V. R. R. & W. P. R. R.

J. A. McKee & Son, 90 bbls ref. oil to Logan Bros. & Co., Phila.

Hope & Co., 53 bbls ref. oil to Logan Bros. & Co., Phila.

John Spear & Co., 158 bbls refined oil to Warner, K & Co., Philadelphia.

Lockhart, Frew & Co., 270 bbls refined oil to Warden, Frew & Co., Philadelphia.

P. Wasson & Co., 156 bbls ref. oil to Warden, F & Co., Phila.

Wesley Wilson, 40 bbls ref. oil to Lochiel Rolling Mill Co., Harrisburgh, Pa.

Total ..... 767 bbls.

[By P. & A. Telegraph.]

PHILADELPHIA, December 21, 1 P. M.—December, 22@22¼c; January to March 22¼@ 22¾c; crude 11¾c.

2 P. M.—December 22@22¼c; January to March 22¼@22¾c; April to June 24¾@24¾c; crude 11¾c.

LOUISVILLE, December 21, 11 A. M.—Market steady at $4.05.

OIL CITY, December 21.—Market very quiet at $4.35@4.40. Extremely cold.

CARMEN, December 21, 11 A. M.—Market quiet and steady at $3.70@3.75.

PETROLEUM CENTRE, December 21, 11:15 A. M.—Market very firm and quiet at $4.05@4.10. no sales.

TIDIOUTE, December 21, 12:30 P. M.—Market quiet at $3.95.

Receipts Pig Metal, Ore and Blooms, PITTSBURGH, F. W. & C. R. R.

J Wood Sons & Com	1	Pgh Fge & I Co. ore	2
Hailman & H, metal	5	Ziz & Co., metal	2
Winton & Co. metal	8	Meridith, T & Co m	2
Total	19		

CLEVELAND & PITTSBURGH R. R.

Graff, B & Co. ore	1	Sloan, C & Co., ore	4
Pgh Fge & I Co., ore	2	Pitts Bolt Co. ore	2
Brown & Co., ore	1	Shoenberger & Co., o	2
Hope & Co., ore	1	Coleman, R & Co., or	1
Park, Bro & Co., re	1	Reese, G & Co. ore	2
Newton Bro. ore	1		
Total	22		

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

Bryan & C, metal	3	Graff, B & Co. metal	3
J Reamer, metal	3	J W Porter, metal	3
Nimick & Co, metal	3	Jones & L., metal	2
Total	17		

ALLEGHENY VALLEY R. R.

J Moorhead, metal	1	Rees, G & Co, metal	1
H Woodside, metal	1		
Total	2		

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Foreign Markets.

LONDON, December 21.—The bullion in the Bank of England has increased £280,000. Consols 92¾; 5-20s of '62, 92¾; 5-20s of '65, 93¾; 5-20s of 67, 93¾; 10-40s, 91¾.

FRANKFORT, December 21.—5-20s 92, 90¾.

LIVERPOOL, December 21.—Cotton firm; middling upland 9¾d. Wheat: red western 10s 2d@10s 6d; white winter 11s 6d. Flour 25@28s. Corn 31s 3d. Cheese 65s.

New York.

NEW YORK, December 21.—Cotton less active, but advanced; middling uplands 20¾c. Flour dull and 10@15c lower; superfine western and State $5.70@5.95; common to good $6.20@6.50; good to choice $6.40@7.00; white wheat extra $7.00@7.15; extra $7.25@7.50; round hoop ohio $6.60@6.75. Rye flour dull; $4.50@5.20. Corn meal quiet. Whisky active and firm; 90c. Wheat dull and heavy; 1@2c lower; No 2 Chicago and Milwaukee spring in store $1.47½@1.50; winter red western $1.55@1.58; amber $1.59@1.61. Rye dull; 70@71c. Barley unchanged. Malt dull. Corn a shade firmer; new western mixed afloat 77@78c; state do do old western 79@80c; new 75@76c; western and Ohio in store and afloat 56@ 56½c. Oats quiet and firmer; held at 53@57c. Beef and lard unchanged. Coffee firm. Sugar firm; fair to good refining 9¾@9¾c; Cuba 8½@ 10c. Molasses firm; New Orleans 62@65c. Rice firm at 8½@9c. Crude petroleum 13@ 13½c; refined 22¾@23c. Turpentine quiet and unchanged. Middles heavy; long clear 7¾c; short clear 7¾c. Lard heavy and more active; No 1 to prime steam 9¾c; prime kettle rendered 9c; December and January 9⅝c; January 9⅝c; March 9¾c. Butter and cheese unchanged.

Live Stock.

NEW YORK, December 21.—Clear and coldest weather of the season, and favors trade. Some buffalo meet is arriving from Kansas, with dressed beef and pork from Chicago, and the market is well supplied with game and poultry. There were 800 cattle arrived today, many of them late in, and 64 cars loaded for to-night. Buyers held back for late arrivals, making very little trade, but at rather better prices for good stock; some 6 cars Texans sold at 8c; 2 cars 7¾ cwt. Illinois 11¾c; with some of 7¾ cwt. at 11¼c. Sheep: arrivals 4,800, but too late for much trade; prices unchanged; 2 cars Kentucky 130 lbs at 7¾c; 1 car 155 lbs 8c; 1 car 48 lbs Michigan 5 9-16c. Hogs came in too late for much trade, 7,540 arriving in the afternoon; live are worth 4¾@5c; 1 car selling at 5c; city dressed 5¾@6¾c; western dressed 6¾@8¾c.

BUFFALO, December 21.—Cattle: receipts 8 cars, making supply 169 cars, being 155 cars less than last week; market firm with not enough stock for the demand; sales of 155 Illinois steers, 953 to 1,153 pounds, at 4,70@ 5.12½; 20 Michigan, averaging 1,030 do. $4.50. Sheep and lambs: receipts 1,600, market steady and firmer; all offerings sold; sales of 480 Michigan, 80 to 85 pounds, $4.62½@5.00; 300 Ohios, 77 do, $5.00; 600 Canada 108 to 109 do, $5.25@6.00; 180 Canada lambs, 90 do, $7. Hogs: receipts 4,400; market fairly active at $4.25@ 4.50 for medium to good; $4.60 for choice.

Chicago.

CHICAGO, December 21.—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat opened firm but closed dull; No. 1 spring $1.47; No. 2 $1.37¾; No. 3 $1.09@ $1.08; seller January $1.18¾; February $1.20¾. Corn firm; No. 2 mixed 40¾@40¾c; rejected 38¼c; seller January 40¾c; February 41¾@ 41¾c; May 46¾@46¾c. Oats: a speculative demand and prices higher; No. 2 32c; rejected 29¾@29¾c; seller January 32¾c, or February and April options. Buyers and sellers apart. Rye quiet and weak; No. 2 83@83c. Barley advanced; No 2 fall 60@61c; No 3 50c; seller January 61@61¼c. Pork quiet and unchanged at $13.10; seller January 13.20 @13.25; February $13.50@13.55; March $13.70@ 13.75; April $13.82@13.90. Lard quiet and unchanged at 8¾c; seller January 8¾@8¾c; February 8¾c; March 9¼c. Green meats—hams 6¾@7c; shoulders, 5¾c; round sides 5¾@5¼c; short ribs 5¾c; short clear 5¾@5¾c. Bulk meats—long clear and shoulders 5¼@5¾c. Boxed meats quiet and unchanged. Beef products unchanged. Hogs dull and a shade lower; sales at $3.90@4.30, with receipts of 8,000. Cattle: decline; dressed $4.80@4.85. Whisky quiet; 89c.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, December 21.—Cotton: demand fair and market firm; low middling 18¾@ 18¾c. Flour firm; family $6.60@6.85. Wheat steady and in moderate demand at $1.42@1.45. Corn firm at 45@46c. Rye scarce and firm at 80@82c. Oats firm at 38@39c. Barley scarce and firm as regards prime to choice; whole range 75@85c; others dull and heavy. Pork quiet at $13.62. Lard quiet and weak; 8¾c sales; 8¾c offered. Bulk meats dull and nominal; 5¾@6@6¼c. Bacon quiet and weak; 6¾@7¾c for shoulders, sides clear rib or clear. Hogs dull and unsettled, closing nominal at $4.25@4.45. Hams 7¾@8¾c. Whisky 90c.

Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, December 21.—Tobacco: sales 70 hhds; lugs $6.50@8.75; low to good leaf $8.25 @11.25. Bagging quiet and steady. Cotton firmer and higher; middling 19¾c. Flour active and firm; extra family $6.50. Grain quiet but firm; wheat $1.35@1.45. Corn 90@95c, ear and shelled. Oats 46c. Rye 75c. Hogs quiet; 14.25@4.50; but few packers operating. Provisions quiet and firm; mess pork $14.00, cash. Bulk meats: shoulders 5¾c; sides clear 7@8¼c; do clear 7c packed; hams, sugar cured new 14c, packed. Lard 9¾@10¼c.

Dry Goods.

NEW YORK, December 21.—The greatest feature is the entire closing out of one hundred thousand dozens of six-cord spool cotton of Green and Daniels' manufacture to a leading Broadway jobber, who will offer it next Saturday at the extremely low price of 42½ @45c for the six dozen case, which is only about the price asked for all regular brands of three-cord thread. The market otherwise is quiet and steady, but unusually firm for this season for all staple cotton and woolen fabrics.

Milwaukee.

MILWAUKEE, December 21.—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat dull but held firmly; No 1 $1.30¾; No 2 $1.17¾. Oats nominal. Corn—No 2 mixed firmer at 46¾c. Rye—No 1 63¾c. Barley—No 2 fall firm at 60¾c. Provisions easier. Mess pork $13. Lard—kettle rendered 8¾c; steam 8¾c. Hogs dull and declined; live $4@4.10; dressed $4.90 offered; $4.95 asked.

Toledo.

TOLEDO, December 21.—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat unchanged; extra white Michigan $1.51; amber Michigan $1.41@1.41¾; No. 2 red $1.38¾. Corn dull but unchanged; high mixed 39¾c; low mixed 47¾c. Oats dull and a shade lower; No. 1 39½c; No. 2 37¾c; Michigan 39½c. Clover seed steady at $6.15@ 6.25. Hogs steady at $4.75@4.80.

Cotton Markets.

MEMPHIS, December 21.—Cotton dull but unchanged at 19¾c.

NASHVILLE, December 21.—Cotton advanced; low middling 18½c.

Detroit.

DETROIT, December 21.—Wheat dull but unchanged; extra $1.49; amber $1.40. Oats firm; mixed 42c. Clover seed drooping at $6.25 6.40. Hogs firm at $5.

Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, December 21.—Wheat dull and a shade lower; No. 1 red winter $1.43. Corn firm; new 35c. Oats firm. Barley quiet; State 77c. Petroleum quiet and unchanged.

IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.

ALLEGHENY STATION December 21.—1 car cooperage, J M Hemphill; 105 sks flaxseed, 16 do oats, M H Suydam; 1 car mill feed, M Steel & Son; lot trees, Elliott & Burgess; 25 bbls whisky, R Carson; 5 bgs w nuts, 1 do flour, 2 do poultry, Geo Steer; 4 pkgs butter, H Lenz; 6 do apple butter, J C Myers; 1 bx h ware, Straub & Grose; 266 sks oats, Voegtlin, Kopp & Co; 1 car hay, Thompson & Finley; 20 bgs bw flour, 10 do c seed, Jos Craig; 1 crate wash, Mercer & Ir; 2 rolls leather, Popp, Baker & Co; 10 bbls bw flour, Jas Irwin.

WEST PENNA. RAILROAD COMPANY. December 21.—*Through*—2 bbls prunes, Cohen; 15 bdls hides, Lappe & Weise; 3 bbls confec, J McClurg & Co; 1 do do, Geo Beaven; 1 cask q ware, C Giles; 8 bxs soap, Thos Harte & Co; 1 bx cheese, F Beckert; 3 do mdse, C & J Netting; 2 rolls carpet, Dunlap & S; 2 bxs shoes, Russell & S; 1 lot h ware, Bradley & Co; 3 bbls tin, M A Fuchs; 10 do mince meat, Mercer & R; 6 pkgs groceries, H F Herhorst; 4 bbls brooms, Jas O'Hailing; 2 bxs grocer, R Carson.

Local.—1 bbd sugar, A E Metz; 1 car wheat, Gilmore & Co; 3 d hogs, 1 bck wool, J Brown; 1 car s iron, Rogers & H; 30 sks wheat, Scott & Gisal; 26 bales hay, P Myers; 12 hides, J Calley & Co; 17 sks beans, 17 do b w flour, Watt, L & Co; 2 bxs eggs, J S Clark & Co; 10 sks b w flour, 7 d hogs, 2 pkgs butter, 2 bxs eggs, J Krelling.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD COMPANY. December 21.—1 car lumber, Slack & Snoles; 1 car copper, Hussey & Co; 1 car g stones, F Alden; 1 car scrap iron, Mullen & L; 1 car lumber, Bunten & Mills; 1 do do, South Pgh P Mill; 30 bars steel, Hussey, Wells & Co; 4 bbls grease, Phillips, 5 bbls whisky, M Grogan; 30 bdls broom handles, I Dickey & Co; 1 case y-s-t, D Haworth; 15 cases tobacco, J Patterson; 48 bdls spokes, Thos Hare & Bro; 1 car oats, Houck, Jamison & Co; 72 bbls apples, John Rose; 70 bdls, 184 pcs stone, A Brady; 1 car clay, Rees, Graff & Co; 1 do do, Lockhart & Frew; 1 do do, Kyster, R & Co; 15 dressed hogs, Carter Bro & Co; 25 bgs seed, A Kirkpatrick & Co; 3 dressed hogs, Reese & Gerwig; 222 sks oats, James Graham; 1 car oats, S B Floyd & Co; 1 car corn, Wm Wells & Co; 1 do do, M F Herron & Co; 98 dressed hogs, 100 bbls flour, Snomaker & Co; 374 bdls paper, Godfrey & Clark; 29 bales hay, T Brady & Co; 100 bbls flour, J & W Fahnestock; 2 do do, H J McCracken & Bro; 91 tcs lard, S S Marvin.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD. December 21.—76 bxs soap, George Falkenstein; 2 bbls glue, Harris & E; 1 bale blankets, D Perry; 5 bbls brandy, M McCulloch; 15 do spirits, Wm Grogan; 10 do do, John Seifreth; 10 do do, H Evart; 15 bxs candles, 15 do soap, Jenkins; 5 bbls whisky, G Gross; 10 bbls apples, Voigt, M & Co; 18 pkgs produce W H Graff & Co; 8 obls apples, 10 kgs butter, 11 bbls nuts, C Wiedemann; 1 bbl pickles, Graff, H & Co; 86 d hogs, J P Hanna & Co; 1 car lumber, Kelly & Co; 5 bbls cider, Houck, J & Co; 9 bxs produce, Iocobs & Thomas; 1 bx h ware, S Dilworth & Co; 16 bbls glue, W Fiscus & Son; 26 pkgs poultry, 36 do sundries, Voigt, M & Co; 100 bbls flour, D Wyckoff & Co; 1 car hay, J S Finch & Co; 100 bbls flour, Jenkins; 12 bbls apples, 5 kgs d peaches, Jas O'Brien; 1 bbl apples, Arbuckles & Co.

ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD. December 21.—600 kgs powder, Martin & W; 7 bxs mdse, Mansfield Bros; 4 do do, W Fahnestock & Co; 10 do do, Knox & Orr; 1 do do, Arbuthnot & S; 1 bbl d apples, Voigt, M & Co; 11 bbls flour, 18 sacks do, J J Fetzer; 8 sks leather, Cox Bros & Co; 1 cases wine, N H Brill & Co; 1 car lime, T P Henderson; 1 do iron, Anderson & W.

CINCINNATI AND ST. LOUIS RAILROAD COMPANY. December 21.—11 sacks d apples, 2 bbls peaches, W H Graff & Co; 1 firkin butter, R Hodge, Son & Co; 4 bbls d apples, H J McCracken & Bro; 86 sks barley, Fred Shields; 38 do do, John Gangwisch; 1 car rye, Wm McKee & Co; 6 bales feathers, E Hyde & Son; 200 sks barley, S Collius; 183 sks barley, 3 cars do, J W Strandt; 153 sks wheat and corn, Marshall, Kennedy & Co; 4 bbls dry peaches, 6 sks do, A Van Fossan; 2 dressed hogs, Voigt, Mahood & Co; 8 kegs lard, M W Rankin & Bro; 20 bbls hominy, Haworth & D; 50 bxs starch, Wm M Gormley; 4 firkins butter, 2 do lard, Lob, Irwin & Co; 1 bbd sugar, J W Shepard; 3 dressed hogs, J A Graff & Co; 22 sks rags, H R McClellan; 1 car corn, Daniel Wright; 1 car do, Scott & Gisal; 2 rolls leather, James Callery & Co; 5 bxs h ware, James Woodwell & Co; 6 sample stone, Beggs & Lindsay.

RIVER NEWS.

The weather on Wednesday night and Thursday morning was the coldest that has been experienced in this section of country for several years, the thermometer in the canal; I have made inquiry in regard to the latest cold ever known in the Pittsburgh Portland Canal Company, and am satisfied that the company does not make any discrimination in favor of boats coming in or going out. Before meeting Capt. L chart, Superintendent of the Canal, I inquired of several disinterested persons, who were as likely to know, and who could not have guessed the object of the inquiry, and they either stated positively that all boats were charged both ways, or said they did not believe that any boat, whether going to Louisville or Cincinnati or otherwise, was allowed to pass up and down, or both ways, for a single toll. Persons interested know Captain Clarke, Captain Lockhart, either personally or by reputation, well enough to place implicit confidence in what they said. Mr. Wilson Barnes, of this city, is of a conversation held with him to-day. I asked Capt. L. what were the rates of toll charged by the Canal Company?

"Fifty cents per ton, hull measurement. The government measurement is generally only about half the actual carrying of a boat; that is, if the measurement is 200 tons, the boat can generally carry about 400 tons."

"Do you charge fifty cents per ton for each time a boat passes through the canal?"

"Yes, sir. There used to be exceptions to that rule, but not lately."

"When boats come through the canal and pay toll for coming up, and then load at the Louisville wharf-boat in a few hours, do you require them to pay toll going down?"

"Certainly."

"Have no exceptions been made to that rule?"

"Not a single exception has been made to the rule for a great many years."

"How long was it the rule to charge boats loading at the Louisville wharf but one toll for coming up and returning?"

"Fifteen or sixteen years."

"The Cincinnati merchants are perhaps a little jealous of Louisville, and they have heard that discriminations have been made in favor of Louisville in the matter of tolls, and they want to know if such is the case."

"Very well," said Capt. Lockhart, "you may say that I positively contradict such reports, and, if my word is not sufficient, our books are open for inspection; they will show the receipts in each and every case."

I did not wait to examine the books.

—Captain John Schaffer, engineer, is in town, and is considered one of the luckiest of men, because he owns an interest in the patent steam capstan, about which there has been so much talk during the past fifteen years of litigation. Capt. Schaffer and the co-owners of the patent had a decision rendered in their favor as to the validity of the patent, in the United States District Court in Pittsburgh. The owners of towboats and other steamers at Pittsburgh thereupon settled up with the patentees, and we presume that Capt. Schaffer's bills against St. Louis parties amount to a small fortune alone. He will, after the holidays, proceed to New Orleans, Mobile, Galveston, and other leading ports to collect amounts due. Let the boat owners there be prepared for the visit. The patent steam capstan claim is now a matter of considerable moment. It looks now as if Jack Schaffer need go engineering no more.—*St. Louis Democrat.*

—A Cairo correspondent telegraphs as follows, December 19th: The arrival of the Potomac brings to mind the incident of her attachment at New Orleans for damages sustained by the Robert E. Lee, by the collision which occurred this month one year ago, and there are some points in the affair which have not, to my knowledge, been explained—first, if the Potomac was fault, why was she not attached during that season, as it is known by all that she made seven trips afterward to New Orleans with the officers who were on board at the time of the collision; secondly, why was the seizure deferred until she had received her cargo and was just about ready to depart? Captain Cannon has many friends all along the rivers, who look upon him as the very soul of honor, and they feel confident that he can, and are anxious that he should, explain the mystery and justify himself.

—The contest between the Morgan Line of steamers and the Mobile & New Orleans Railway has been a very spirited one, both in the way and hauled off his boats. The rate of freight from New Orleans to Mobile now will be the old steamer rate, viz: 30 cents per barrel for flour, 15 cents per sack for corn, and $1 per cask for bacon. Other western produce in proportion.

—The St. Louis & Arkansas River Packet Company has had the steamer Sioux City especially fitted up for the comfort of ladies. Expense of $8,000. Her guards were widened four feet, making eight feet in width the entire length of the boat, giving her a carrying capacity of 1,200 bales cotton, instead of 550, as formerly.

—Coal sells at 10 cents per box to steamers at Memphis, and $1 per barrel to consumers. The stock on hand there is 275,000 bushels—enough to last 4 or 5 weeks, but the price will be increased at once. At Wicksburg and New Orleans there is enough coal to last 60 days.

—The wreck of the Lucy Holcomb, sunk in 1859, now lies directly in the channel below Helena. Two boats have already struck it without serious damage. The snagboats, above and below, are reported to be doing very little toward clearing the channel.

—Mr. Wills, of the steamer T. H. Allen, is said to have drawn $3,500 in the Louisville lottery.

—The towboat Hero is at work at the Fanthe Bayou, above Island 40, with a prospect of raising her.

STEAM PUMPS.

John M. Cooper,

No. 882 PENN STREET,

jy13

SIEBERT & BERG,

DEALERS IN

Leather, Hides, Oil AND SHOE FINDINGS,

No. 406 Penn Street.

Keep constantly on hand a large assortment of Hemlock and Oak Sole Leather, French and Common Kips and Calf Skins, Upper Leather, Morocco, Linings, Lasts, Tarsels, Nails, &c., which they which they will sell at lowest cash prices. au14:tf3

INSURANCE.

Losses Paid in 52 Years,

$31,000,000,

CASH CAPITAL,

$3,000,000.

ASSETS,

After Payment of Chicago Losses,

$5,000,000.

PREMIUMS

DURING THE

Twenty Days in October

SUCCEEDING THE

CHICAGO FIRE,

OVER

$700,000,

The best evidence of public confidence that can be given. No "PERPETUAL RISKS," therefore, the Assets of this Company are not inflated by deposits of Premiums (liable to be recalled) for Perpetual Insurance.

This well-known and reliable Company, which has stood the tests of over half a century, continues to issue and renew Policies at Current Rates.

S. S. CARRIER,

AGENT,

59 Fourth Avenue.

Connecticut Mutual

LIFE

Insurance Co.,

HARTFORD, CONN.

Dividend for 1871,

FOUR AND A QUARTER MILLIONS.

Assets Over $32,500,00.

SURPLUS, ABOUT $9,000,000.

Total Claims, by Death Paid,

OVER $11,000,000.

SURPLUS PREMIUMS

Returned to Assured, about

$11,000,000.

MORE THAN 60,000 MEMBERS.

Annual Income, over $10 000,000.

EXPENSE OF MANAGEMENT lower than any other American Company.

Being only 8.35 Per Cent. of Income.

There are no stockholders to absorb any portion of its funds.

All its surplus is equitably divided among the Policyholders in ANNUAL DIVIDENDS, which may be applied in Reduction of Premi

HOME NEWS.

Nice Fresh Mince Meat.—J. B. Hubley & Co., 195 Penn avenue, have just prepared a second lot of nice Mince Meat for family use, put up in different sized stone jars, to meet the extraordinary demand for a really choice article. Families should order a supply at once for the holiday season.

Messrs. Gildenfenny & Hess, the well-known book, news and stationary dealers, sends us the January numbers of "Harper's Monthly," "Atlantic Monthly," and "Scribner's Monthly." They are full of excellent reading matter. You will find all the late monthly publications as well as weekly, at this popular house, No. 45 Fifth avenue.

Special Notice.

For the accomodation for those who cannot spare the time during the day, to buy a Christmas gift that will be useful as well as ornamental, we will keep open our dry goods store this, and to-morrow evening till 10 o'clock. Parties are invited to call.

MOORHOUSE & CARSTEN,
No. 21 Fifth Avenue.

Lewis Krelling.

Once more we call public attention to this noted butcher, whose stand, No. 27 in the Allegheny market, and meat shop No. 243 Franklin street, Allegheny, will this day, to-morrow and Monday—Christmas, be fully supplied with beef and other meats, rarely equalled and not surpassed in this or any other city. Mr. Krelling is fully up to the times. Give him a call.

More of It—Another Creditor After Smyth.

Yesterday new proceedings were entered in the Court of Common Pleas against D. P. Smyth, the Wylie avenue grocer. The creditors in this case are Messrs. McKee, Murphy & Co., who filed an account showing him to be indebted to them in the sum of $1,614.57. They accompanied it with a petition, asking for an attachment to be issued upon Mr. John S. Patterson for moneys or goods in his possession belonging to Smyth. The attachment was ordered by the court.

Commitment of Irwin.

Two informations were made yesterday morning at the Mayor's office against George H Irwin, charging him with altering, forging and counterfeiting a check by the First National Bank of Bridgeport, Ohio, on the Nassau Bank, New York, from a small amount to $4,217 60, with intent to cheat and defraud the Union National Bank of Pittsburgh. The second information is similar except that the amount to which the check was "raised" was $5,720 60. The fraudulent documents have been received from New York, and are appended to the informations. Irwin was committed for a hearing on Thursday afternoon next at three o'clock.

Presentation at the High School.

Mrs. Emily E. Tassey, the senior preceptress at the High School, having recently resigned her position, to take charge of a female seminary, a successor should be selected, some of the scholars of the D 2 class met yesterday, after the close of the exercises, for the purpose of fixing on some slight memento of their regard for her. After an interchange of preferences it was decided to procure for her a beautiful chrom., which will be presented to her today. The pupils of Mrs. Tassey had become quite attached to her since her advent in the High School, and embrace the present opportunity of showing their love and respect, before her departure.

Fine Display of Holiday Goods.

We would advise persons selecting presents for Christmas to call on George W. Biggs, No. 159 Smithfield street, and examine his stock. Tnat they will be enabled to make good selections and to get good articles, we can safely assert. His display of Gold Watches, especially for either ladies or gentlemen, is very attractive, and of the finest makes. In coral stone cameo and gold sets, he has displayed an exquisite taste, and selections could be made that would add charms to the greatest beauty. He has also on hand a fine line of Dress and Band Bracelets, Pendants, Lockets, Silverware in great variety, and an immense stock of fancy goods. Do not fail to call on Mr. Biggs.

One Babcock Fire Extinguisher vs. An Explosion of Sixteen Kerosene Lamps.

CURRAN HOUSE, STEVENS POINT, WIS., December 12, 1871.—DEAR SIR: A few evenings since, on a table at the main flight of stairs, stood sixteen kerosene lamps, just lighted for use. By the explosion of one, all exploded, and instantly a large and powerful fire was in progress which would have destroyed the hotel, and in all probability the entire business part of the town, had it not been for the prompt use of a Babcock Fire Extinguisher which put the fire out in less than one minute. To express our appreciation, we state that we would not part with our machines for $1,000, unless we could purchase others.

Yours, H. & T. D. CURRAN.
GEO. T. CARTER & CO., General Agents, 67 Fourth avenue.

"Slightly Previous."

The report, which appeared in one of the evening papers of yesterday, of a man being frozen to death in Allegheny, proves to be slightly sensational, if not previous. The circumstances which gave rise to the report are probably these: A man employed as a driver for a firm on the South Side, had occasion yesterday to visit Allegheny with his team. Sometime during the day he went found near the ferry landing, at the foot of Chartiers street, sitting in his wagon, under the influence of liquor, and considerably benumbed with cold, but a good deal from being frozen to death. He was taken out of the wagon, and into the cabin of the ferry boat, where he was at once, and there warmed and recuperated, after which he was advised to go and sin no more. In the meantime the team was driven up to Fairman's livery stable, but the services of the undertaker were not called into requisition, and the Coroner is not wanted in that quarter just yet.

A Really Useful Christmas Present.

In these days, when money is scarce and times are hard, people generally wish to act judicially in making presents, especially when they intend to present any article of value. Now we know of no article which would prove more acceptable to any true woman than a good Sewing Machine, and we know something which she could appreciate and one which would always bring to mind the giver. In this connection we would say that we know of no Machine more suitable for the occasion than the WILSON MACHINE. It is perfectly reliable, will do all the different kinds of sewing in a neat style as any other machine in the market. They are simple in construction, cannot easily be put out of order, and are fully warranted for five years. Any one only sold for *Forty Dollars*, thus making them the cheapest and best machines in the market. You can purchase the WILSON on monthly payments, so that all who cannot afford to pay the whole amount at once, can make a small payment at the time of purchase, and the rest monthly, until the whole is paid. Call at the Salesroom, No. 14 Sixth (late St. Clair) street, and examine the Wilson and see it work.

MESSRS. SMITH & FORRESTER,
General Agents.

Died in the Lock-up.

About half-past eleven o'clock yesterday forenoon the attention of officer Cook was called to a drunken man, who was sitting in the Birmingham street car station, near the Union Depot. A wagon was procured, and the man hauled to the Station House, and placed in one of the cells. A little after four o'clock the officer went to the cell for the purpose of taking the man before Deputy Mayor Shore for a hearing, when it was discovered that the man was dead. The man was unknown to the officer, but an examination was found in his coat pocket bearing the name of Wm. Pearce. Further than this the body had not been identified last night. We were informed that about half-past three in the afternoon an officer, passing the cell where the man was lying, heard heavy breathing, as if the man was still in a drunken sleep. Death must have occurred but a few minutes before the discovery was made. The Coroner was absent holding an inquest on the South Side, and the body was placed in a coffin. It remains there at the present writing, but will this morning be taken to Aiken's undertaking establishment, where an inquest will be held at nine o'clock.

The Guild Lecture.

The Guild lecture last night by Mr. Nicholas K. Wade attracted a respectable audience, chiefly of foundry men and moulders, sprinkled with both clergy and laity of other classes. We had pre-announced that the lecture, which was upon "Iron Founding," would be both learned and practical. In one respect it could not be called learned, because the lecturer seemed to ignore books and essays and confine himself, in a way to the results of his own experience and observations. The lecture was in this account, all the more interesting, as the illustrations by diagrams on the blackboard greatly aided his hearers to comprehend the mysteries of casting and the various described forms, the hazards of the cooling process, the generation of explosive gases and the modes by which they may be guarded against avoided. He explained the philosophy and intrinsic merits of the new method of casting and cooling car wheels invented by Mr. Hodman. He spoke also of the diversity of the density, specific gravity and strength of different samples of iron, the want of any standard rule of determining these qualities otherwise than by experimenting with the respective specimens, &c., &c. We feel that we are at least taught by the lecture how ignorant we had been of the subject on which all Pittsburghers might easily be informed.

Death of Mrs. Letitia Caldwell.

This aged and venerated lady has been sick for some time. Hopes were, until within a few days, cherished that with her good constitution she would not yield to the attack, yet we cannot say that her death was wholly unexpected. She had reached four score years of age, and was ripe for the harvest. Mrs. Caldwell came to Pittsburgh with her father in 1797. She was the widow of the late John Caldwell. A large family of children, four sons and five daughters, all highly esteemed in the community, were gathered about her bedside, assiduous in every filial duty. She was greatly blessed in the high character and filial piety of her children; they have indeed risen up to call her blessed. Her brothers, Paul, James and William Anderson, were well known in their day for their honor, probity and worldly success, and for disinterested benevolence, they were grandfathers of the old school. Her sister, wife of the late Richard Gray, and mother of our fellow citizen Capt. Richard G. Gray, died several years ago. Mrs. Mary Way, widow of the late Abishai Way, and Mrs. Clarissa Herron, widow of the late John Herron, Esq., are also their father's family that survive her. The very mention of this brother and sisterhood will remind all our older citizens, at least, of the exemplary character of each and the high social position of all. They were of our very best families. The Andersons were natives of Carlisle, in Cumberland county, Pa., from whence they emigrated in 1796, and owing to the whisky insurrection troubles in this country, they loitered for one year at Mifflin, coming to Pittsburgh in the following year. Probably not a dozen of their first cotemporaries have yet out-lived the venerable subject of this notice, and among all those who have gone before or remain among us, not one has been, in the years of their probation more worthy or more blameless, be many christian and social virtues will abide long, as a sweet savor in the memories, not only of her bereaved kindred, but of all who knew her. Blessed be the memory of all such. Mrs. Caldwell died on the morning of the 21st inst. The funeral obsequies will be at her late residence in Allegheny, at 2 P. M., on Saturday, the 23d inst.

A FIRE RECORD.

The "Industrial Works" of Hugh M. Bole & Co. Destroyed—Tenement House in Temperanceville Burned—A Number of Families Rendered Homeless—The Keystone Coffin Works—Slight Fire in a Hotel.

It is a well-known fact that the greatest number of fires, and some attended with the most disastrous results, occur in the severest weather in winter. We have no less than four fires to record as having occurred yesterday,—one of a very destructive character, in this city; one on the South Side, by which several families were rendered homeless, and two in Allegheny, which were attended with less serious consequences.

At about twenty minutes past seven o'clock in the evening, fire broke out in the establishment of Hugh M. Bole & Co., engine builders, usually known as the "Industrial Works," at the corner of Duquesne Way and Point alley. An alarm was sounded from Box No. 2, and the department responded promptly, but the flames made such rapid headway that the entire works were in a short time in ruins. The building was a two-story "iron-clad," some one hundred and twenty feet in length by sixty in width. The greater portion of the machinery, a large stock of new work, among which were six or eight new steam engines of various sizes, with a large assortment of patterns, &c., will be almost a total loss. The forge of Messrs. Wm. Miller & Co., which adjoined the property destroyed, was for a time in imminent canger of taking fire, but owing to the strenuous efforts put forth by the firemen, that, with a number of frame tenement houses adjacent, were saved, with the exception of a slight burning of the roof of one of the latter.

The fire broke out in the boiler room, but its direct origin has not been ascertained. The men had ceased working, and the watchman is supposed to have been the only person about the premises at the time of the inception of the conflagration. The amount of the loss sustained by the Messrs. Hugh M. Bole & Co. has not been definitely ascertained, but it will probably reach $40,000. The stock and building, we understand, was insured for about $20,000.

Between ten and eleven o'clock in the forenoon a large frame tenement house, on Walnut street, in Temperanceville, took fire, and in a very short time was entirely enveloped in flames. No means for saving the house were at hand, and in any case it is doubtful whether the flames could have been checked, their progress was so rapid. As it was, the house was entirely laid in ashes. It belonged to Mr. Wm. Ainsworth, a plasterer. Mr. Ainsworth himself occupied a portion of the house as a dwelling, and the remainder of the building was occupied by eight other families. So swift was the progress of the fire, that these families, as we are informed, saved nothing whatever from the flames, except the clothing they wore. Furniture, bedding, spare clothing, all, as we are told, was destroyed, and the men, women and children were turned out homeless and destitute. The fire is said to have been caused by coals falling from the grate to the floor in one of the rooms. The house was insured for $1,200 in the "Lycoming" company. The individual losses of the tenants we have been unable to ascertain.

At half past eleven o'clock in the forenoon an alarm of fire was sounded from box 3, at the corner of Hewitt and Webster streets, in the Sixth ward, for which alarm the discovery of the burning roof of the Keystone Coffin Works, on Market street, near the railroad, and which they claim as a part of the old canal property. As they have instituted similar proceedings against the Keystone Works in the vicinity, this will likely be the test case. It was still on trial at adjournmement.

TRIAL LIST FOR TO-DAY.

133. West Pa. R. R. Co. vs. Adam Aurich.
135. West Pa. R. R. Co. vs. John Wacher et al.
75. M. Dravo vs. Jas. Milliken.

Holiday Presents at Mellor & Hoene's.

The Great Music Emporium for the West is at Mellor & Hoene's, No. 53 Fifth avenue, Pittsburgh. Recently this establishment has undergone a number of changes, but all for the better. Mellor & Hoene now devote their extensive rooms and all their attention to Pianos and Organs. In this way they are enabled very much to increase their stock in these instruments, and in every respect it is large and perfect their business. Their Emporium—always a good place to go to—is now the best place if you want a first-class Piano or Organ. There is no sham at No. 53. What Mellor & Hoene say can be implicitly relied on, which they prove by the fact that they fulfil the letter. Their instruments are invariably all they represent them to be, both in durability, in tone and musical excellence. This is what they have built up their vast trade and made for themselves a noble reputation for business. And when a man goes there to buy it is understood, as advertised, both in price and character. There is the Mellor & Hoene Piano. We take pleasure in recommending it as a beautiful instrument. It is a magnificent Piano. It sings like the living and human voice. It is what kind of a Piano you want. It is a complete complete instrument. You can get it on most reasonable terms. Mellor & Hoene have considered how they could help those who wish to buy a Piano but are not able to pay cash, or in large installments. They are benefactors as well as tradesmen. They have established the retail plan, which puts the matter of owning one of their splendid Pianos within the reach of all.

Now, this is the place to go to purchase presents for the holidays. A father can make no more acceptable present, nor more useful, than a good piano in the parlor. A brother can do no better than present a faithful and devoted sister with a piano. An organ for a church would be a timely holiday present. Go to Mellor & Hoene's and make choice of your intended present's. They can satisfy you in quality, in tone and every other quality that pertains to a good instrument, and then satisfy you in price. Remember, Mellor & Hoene's is the place to buy your holiday pianos and organs, No. 53 Fifth avenue, Pittsburgh.

Public Entertainments.

PITTSBURGH OPERA HOUSE.—The Wyndham Comedy Troupe are gaining in favor, as their merits become known, and their performances attract cultivated and appreciative audiences. Yet they have not, so far, been half so well supported with public patronage as they should have been. If our theatre-goers wish to encourage the "legitimate," high-toned, pure style of our stage, they should awaken to a little more enthusiasm when a really superior company comes into our midst.

FIFTH AVENUE OPERA HOUSE.—Manager Beamer made a good selection for a sensational piece when he engaged Mr. Ward with his company, in "Through by Daylight." The play is excellently put on the stage, and the actors are all good. It is full of stunning scenes and startling sensations. To-night it will be repeated for the third time.

LECTURE.—A new lecturess has appeared in the field in the person of Miss S. J. Meholin, who will step upon the stage at the Academy of Music to-night, to talk on the subject, "What We Want." Now it's pleasant sometimes to hear our wants discussed, and as Miss Meholin is said to be a lady of fine intellect and rare eloquentary powers, her discourse can hardly fail to be interesting. She is very highly recommended by competent judges who had the pleasure of listening to her remarks. It is to be hoped that she will receive a proper greeting tonight.

"THE RENEGADE."—A number of our most promising amateurs of dramatic tact and ability have combined, and propose to bring out during Christmas week, "The Renegade of the Potomac," a military drama full of thrilling interest. Finally appropriate will be humorous and patriotic songs, plantation and battle scenes, peace and war. The performers have spent a great deal of time and care in drilling and rehearsals and will put the drama upon the stage in as complete a manner as possible.

THE COOMBS TROUPE.—There seems to be no diminution of interest in the performances of the Coombs Troupe at the Library Hall, and audiences of the very best character are nightly in attendance. This troupe has obtained a great hold upon Pittsburgh people and every encouragement is given. This is but because it is a better troupe than the Wyndham on the whole, but rather for the reason that it is better known here. The performance is in the highest degree delightful and no lover of the drama should forget Library Hall. To-night "Romeo and Juliet."

THE VARIETIES.—Everything that can be secured to make a variety entertainment attractive has been obtained by Manager Aims who is remarkably successful in his combinations. The performance to-night will be as varied as heretofore, and consist of an entirely new programme.

THE COURTS.

Yesterday's Proceedings.

CRIMINAL COURT—JUDGE COLLIER.

Minnie Moore this morning plead guilty to the larceny of a silk dress from Captain J. H. Elliott's residence. Sentence deferred.

Mienie Trautman and Charles Britton plead guilty to stealing a dollar's worth of "scrip" from Josephine Danbert. Sentence deferred.

A. Stang was acquitted of the larceny of bailee of a trunk containing clothing belonging to John H Thompson.

Kate Gamill was convicted of the larceny of a quantity of lace from Alex. McCracken's store, on Wylie street. Sentence deferred.

John Flinn, Daniel Hand and Peter Knox, three boys, were called up for the larceny of eight water-buckets from the store of John Wood Con. *Saville* was omitted, and John Flinn. The jury found John Flinn guilty, and acquitted Knox. Sentence deferred.

Stephen Beach was found guilty of the larceny of a promissory note for two dollars from John B. Spence. Sentence deferred.

James Pearson, an old gentleman, aged about 70, residing near Freemansburg, was run over by a coal train on the Lehigh Valley Railroad on Saturday morning, about nine o'clock, at the Bridge street crossing, Allegheny. Mr. Snyder was waiting for an empty coal train to pass and did not notice another train coming on the other track. He was run over and died about six o'clock Saturday evening.

THE communication of our friend R. M. of date, Canonsburgh, 20th inst., endorsing "Vox Populi," and commending the justice of his strictures, is received. R. M. will find the article he specially refers to and endorses, in our issue of 21st inst. We owe it to ourselves, however, to say that we have no neighborhood and village quarrels, and especially the spirit of bitterness which too often pervades both sides of such controversies. Some hard things have been said and each party keeps cool and maintains its cause with calmness and dignity, and even these will come, at last, to an amicable understanding.

THE Greensburg *Tribune* says: A fearful and probably fatal accident took place at half a mile north-east of town, on Monday last, on the premises of a man named Longregan, who was raising a small dwelling house for a hand, and had a number of persons assisting him. It appears that they had put up a portion of the frame and neglected to pin it, thinking it would stand without being thus fastened; but a gale of wind coming along caught the frame thus standing and blew it down on some five or six persons who were standing near by, and injured some slightly and others seriously. It is feared that one man is fatally hurt.

CONSIDERABLE excitement was occasioned in sporting circles yesterday afternoon by the institution of several suits in the Prothonotary's office, the trouble having its origin in the horse race over the Fair Ground the 31st of October last. One charge is made against a certain party for selling a race; another suit is for a purse which was paid up for the winning horse in a certain race; but which, it is alleged, was not paid over to the winning party, etc., etc. We have not the names at present. Before the matter is settled there will probably be a big noise. Somebody will lose money, some horses may change hands, and those coming out second best will be sure to lose—their tempers.

FATAL RESULT.

That "Poisoned Pork" Case.

Wednesday morning we made mention of the fact that a family residing in the Ninth ward had been taken ill suddenly, just after breakfasting, at which pork formed the animal food eaten. The physician who was called in pronounced it a case of "pork poisoning," but after administering the proper antidotes, had no apprehension of serious consequences. The family was named Lambert, and the result has not been as favorable as was at first anticipated. The little child—an only child, about two and a half years of age—grew worse yesterday, and after suffering a few hours, expired, in spite of every effort in its behalf. The father and mother are still lying at their residence, No. 215 Penn avenue, but have greatly improved, and will probably be entirely restored in a few days.

Floral Hall.

There is a place in Pittsburgh called *Floral Hall*—but this name is indicative of only a part, but a very important part, of the attractions to be found at the Hall. There are besides *flowers*, of every variety, arranged with exquisite taste and on brief notice, a large variety of birds, among which are Mocking Birds, Parakeets, Java Sparrows, Gold Finches, &c., &c. A fine assortment of new style grotesque in Paper Dolls, Toys, Confectionery, and other luxuries they are the general agents for the city) also an extensive stock of lava, magnolia and other ornate flower pots, basket and marble vases, hyacinthe glasses, &c. A fine variety of the Gunther patent bird cages, so much admired, globes and aquariums, and gold fish for sport in them. There has been just added a fine stock of centre pieces for decorating tables with flowers; also an invoice of ash stands, &c. Call and see them before purchasing elsewhere.

The most suitable Christmas present you can make may be selected out of the very large and fine stock of jewelry and silver ware at the old established and reliable house of James R. Reed & Co., No. 68 Fifth avenue.

WOMAN SUFFRAGE.

That Respectable Petition of Women as Viewed by Mrs. Perthine Danse.

EDITORS GAZETTE:—Permit me to reply to your article on the petition presented to Congress representing ten thousand of the most refined ladies or women in the country, a petition which is counterbalanced by other petitions outnumbering Mr. Buckingham's sentiment. You say, "we have not the slightest doubt that this petition represents the better class of American women universally." Permit me, who have seen much of life, lived among different nations, who for twenty-five years have voluntarily chosen the noblest of all works, that of education, to analyze your comparison. Good, better, best. You say the better class. Let us see. To the woman who by circumstances, be it inherited wealth, acquired fortune or position has been placed at the pinnacle of so-called society, the better for that? Is a large income or a husband's salary the measure of virtue and merit? Is the woman who rides in her carriage, who wearies herself and others with petty trifles, with the machinations of all the numerous cliques of society, who moves heaven and earth, to be the belle, or leading squanderer in public life allowed her by a kind Providence for her own improvement and for the best of humanity, who turns all these talents to her own only to her own advantage, disregarding the claims of humanity, charity and progress, are such the "better class" and the leaders of the anti-suffrage petition whose husbands have large salaries, who have all the rights their sex can desire? Is Governeur Morris and her suffrage friends, the first noble originators of the Subsistence Committe of the late war, or your ladies better women because they prefer inaction, to the benefit derived work for the benefit of humanity? Better than the heroic Lady Stanton, Miss Anthony, Mrs. Livermore, Mrs. Hoge, &c., who have merited the blessing of every feminine heart for their Christian efforts to have changed the common laws for women, and the ameliorations they have brought on for years past and the present? There are earnest workers in the vineyard of the Lord, whose heart-blood ebbs more joyfully and freely at every stage of progress womanhood enters, whose hearts beat quicker by contemplating God's wonders as if all, for wonderfully and miraculously are the ways of God's hidden Providence revealed in infinite wisdom: matrons and maidens grounded in faith, follow with deep-felt interest, the further progress of this movement. Not only one in a hundred, but surely two-thirds are in favor. Have you ever tried to comprehend the sun, the stars, the planets, the planets with their miliards of nebulae, without getting faint and bewildered at the thought of an infinite God? Does not the law of progress, reform for the advantage of poor mortals are anything else but God's almighty powerful work? Do not say this movement is the work of an evil one. When Jesus of Nazareth did his wonders and miracles, the Jews said he was in league with the devil, because he was the first reformers to be misrepresented. Your quotation is a flattery, constituting an analogy between the Saviour's work and this reform movement. Woman's sphere is enlarged daily by heroic reformers and brave advocates, and no visible protection is higher pours. The better women are those working for the amelioration of humanity, not those who remain passive and untouched by the various currents has on them. Let us forgive unthoughtful remarks in the contemplation of the gigantic progress the cause is making, and let us hope that once the work consummated its blessings will show their source to have been infinite wisdom and eternal justice, so hoped by all pioneers in the valley of shadow and death.

MRS. P. DANSE.

Economy.

In the memories of the past I note my visits to Economy as among the most pleasing and enduring. This little town, about eighteen miles below our goodly city, had, some twenty-five or thirty years ago quite a fair character as a resort by business men and others. The hotel situated there was justly considered good and home-like, and the well-known Joseph was a favorite host, born equal to his profession. However, as the staid Germans under whose influence the town was built kept its repose, grew older and amassed more wealth, they became somewhat more indifferent to any kind of visitants, and gradually dropped the trouble of entertaining promiscuous pleasure seekers. This change in the characteristics was partly signalized by some "rude fellows of the baser sort," who dropped in upon them one Fourth of July, and by misconduct shook the quiet confidence of the Teutons. As they were indebendent of such lawless support, their wisdom made it palpable to them to be able to select their guests and entertain just as small a number as they considered compatible with the full enjoyment of their rights. I could justly blame them for this proceeding, and economy gradually relapsed into the ordinary monotony of any business town.

In the years to which I allude, when I was in the habit of visiting it, I had but a lad's ambition and thought it was justly gratified. Railroads were things to be, and we made our journey thither along what was called the Beaver road, a turnpike that winds along the Ohio and from which you could calmly contemplate the scenery of this fine farmed country. Now the relation to travel have been so materially changed since that time as to leave scarcely a trace of the old style and former simplicity. Yet I would not have the latter entirely lost in a handsome fee, for no amount of rapid journeyings to and fro gives me the same delight in Nature as quiet excursions then offered. The whole rustic aspect of things changes under railroad domination; you see so much in such a short time that the mind grows confused instead of being entertained, and lose that relish for plainer and more unpretending things which may have been just as good for the heart. All things have their time, and the old ways of getting to odd places had a day different from the present, but not one to be of romance which this cannot give with its fuss, steam and speed.

JOHN K. HOLMES.

Card.

W. W. Moorhead, 81 Market street, would respectfully call the attention of the ladies to the fact that the Holiday Closing Out Sale still continues at 81 Market street, and great bargains may be had in Holiday Goods. You can save money by calling before the first of January, as I desire to change my business relations, and will give special bargains in all my goods.

Elegant Embroideries,
Ladies Undergarments,
Initial Handkerchiefs for Ladies and Gents,
White Goods, Fancy Goods, Notions,
Ladies' cashmere Scarfs,
Infant's Zephyr Hoods,
Infant's Zephyr Shoes,
Balmoral Hose,
Slipper Patterns, Ottomaan Patterns,
Ladies' Night Dresses, Chemises, Drawers,
White Skirts,
Fancy Roman Scarfs, Sashes,
Gents White Shirts, Colored Shirts,
Gents Underwear of all kinds,
Bows, Scarfs, Suspenders, Collars,
&c.

W. W. Moorhead's, 81 Market street.
No connection with any other store on Market street.
Open every Saturday night. tf.

Buchanan Letter List, Dec. 21, 1871.

Allen John, Alderson Mary, Adams Mrs., Abbon Morley, Arbigast Frank, Beech Wm., Brown Henry, Brown Mary, Brown Nancy, Barr Edward, Clark Robt A., Colman K W Mrs, Conway Jeramiah, Craig Jennie, Coleman Celia, Corcoran Martin, Davis Wm., Denis Ellen, Dixon J W., Devore Eliza, Doyle Francis, Donovan Dan, Foret Mary, Faver Margaret, Flours Lawrence, Gardner James, Garret James, Greenbank Geo, Gailey P. M., Goldthorp H N, Grimes Wm., Gray Minn'e, Hackley Sarah, Hamilton Jas, Holt R H Mrs, Howard Wm., Harron Mary, Hayes James, Hannon Mary, Haught John H, Jones Eliza, Jones Anna, Jackson E, Jordan J L, Jones Ezzie, Lloyd Evan J, Lynch Nannie.

PHILIP HOER, P. M.

Floral Hall.

There is a place in Pittsburgh called *Floral Hall*—but this name is indicative of only a part, but a very important part, of the attractions to be found at the Hall. There are besides *flowers*, of every variety, arranged with exquisite taste and on brief notice, a large variety of birds, among which are Mocking Birds, Parakeets, Java Sparrows, Gold Finches, &c., &c. A fine assortment of new style grotesque in Paper Dolls, Toys, Confectionery, and other luxuries they are the general agents for the city) also an extensive stock of lava, magnolia and other ornate flower pots, basket and marble vases, hyacinthe glasses, &c. A fine variety of the Gunther patent bird cages, so much admired, globes and aquariums, and gold fish for sport in them. There has been just added a fine stock of centre pieces for decorating tables with flowers; also an invoice of ash stands, &c. Call and see them before purchasing elsewhere.

The most suitable Christmas present you can make may be selected out of the very large and fine stock of jewelry and silver ware at the old established and reliable house of James R. Reed & Co., No. 68 Fifth avenue.

POLICE NOTES.

Brief Mention of Criminalities.

J. S. Donelson was yesterday sent to the Work House for sixty days' term, for vagrancy on his own confession.

Two informations were yesterday made before Mayor Callow, against John Hood, for larceny, one by Rudolph Shiesman, and the other by John H. Muder. In default of $500 bail Hood was sent to jail, there to remain until his case is brought before court.

Smith, the Wylie street storekeeper, whose arrest we noticed yesterday, states that his father and sister were brought to this country by his savings while a clerk here, and not by the profits of his store.

Burgess Jones, of East Birmingham, yesterday fined Milton Triplet ten dollars and costs for drunkenness.

Yesterday Messrs. McKee, Murphy & Co., held an attachment issued against D. P. Smith, as provided for under the act relative to fraudulent debtors. The firm allege that Smith is indebted to him in the sum of $56.15 for goods.

Yesterday Robert Means and D. Martin, President and Secretary of the Merchants and Mechanics' Building and Loan Association, appeared before Alderman O'Donnell and made an information against Jeremiah Cohen, charging him with embezzlement. The defendant was treasurer of the association, and it is alleged that he pocketed funds belonging to the organization amounting to $346.14. A warrant has been issued. We understand that the association also brought a civil action against the bondsmen of Mr. Cohen to recover the amount defaulted.

The immediate cause of the present popular indignation was the accident at the Pan-handle railroad, came before Deputy Mayor Shore and made information charging a young man named James Burns with larceny of a new trunk. It appears that the trunk had been shipped by J. M. Roberts and was in spite of other warnings on the platform, ready to be placed on the train. Schaffer stated at the hearing that he had been drinking and not responsible for his own acts. The default of $1,000 he was committed for trial.

George Martin was yesterday sent to the Work House for ninety days by Burgess Jones of East Birmingham, on a charge of vagrancy.

A Court process was yesterday issued for the arrest of James Brown, on a charge of the larceny of a coat valued at eight dollars, on information of Mr. Hallman. Brown was arrested and committed from trial.

CHRISTMAS.

What to Buy for a Holiday Present, and the Place to Buy at 20 per Cent. Cheaper Than any Place Else.

The prevailing impression that the observance of Christmas as a holiday is of Christian origin is erroneous, as the custom dates back many years prior to the Christian era. It was observed by the ancients as the anniversary of the birth of the Sun God, as upon that day the sun was nearer the earth than at any other time during the year. It is now, however, observed in all Christian nations as the anniversary of the birth of the Saviour, and is regarded as a Christian institution, since when has the custom of exchanging presents at that time become so common, and the observance of the wise men. It is not, however, of the origin of the day or the early manner of its celebration that we desire to speak, but to speak at this time, as doubtless most of our readers are familiar with both, but it is the present manner of gift-making we would speak. That always commendable, but most costly gift that is most highly prized by the recipient, and we would advise those of our readers who intend to make presents to endeavor to select articles most suitable for the purpose. In selecting presents the query is, what would be a more acceptable present to wife, sister, daughter or lady friend than a piece of jewelry, as can be purchased at William Fleming & Co.'s, 139 Wood street. There is no article of ladies' apparel more economical, stylish or comfortable than a set of furs, and in fact they have become almost indispensible as an article of dress. We refer our readers to the advertisement of Fleming & Co. because they will there find a larger stock from which to make their selections, a better class of goods and prices from fifteen to twenty per cent. lower than other houses. The stock of ladies', misses' and children's furs embraces all the various grades and qualities and are sold in sets or by the single article at prices to suit purchasers. The Messrs. Fleming have also on hand a large and well selected stock of robes, fox, wolf and buffalo, as well as Affham's sleigh lamps, etc., which they are selling rapidly at low prices. Call and make your holiday purchases.

Holiday Presents.

Great Bargains. McKEE, MURPHY & CO.

As a Holiday Present,

We offer the *se plus ultra* of holiday presents in the WEED "FAMILY FAVORITE" SEWING MACHINES, which we present to the public, after a test of years, as the very best machine the market affords. *Simple in construction and operation*, its capacity for any kind of work is unequalled. It is furnished at as low prices as any other *first class* machine, and is more complete in its outfit of attachments than any other of any class. Machines are sold on easy payments, full instructions given and every care taken to render entire satisfaction. All we ask is a call, and a thorough examination of the "Weed" before deciding elsewhere. tf

G. Dunseath, No. 56 Fifth avenue, where the finest stock of watches, jewelry and silverware ever offered for sale at lower prices than is now on exhibition. For choice selections at most reasonable prices favor Dunseath with a call.

Money, Money, Money.

I wish to invest $4,000 on good City Property. Any person offering for sale a property amount can be accommodated by calling or addressing

W. E. TUSTIN,
81 Grant street,
Pittsburgh, Pa.

For a nice present in the line of Jewelry or silver ware we urge our friends to visit the first-class house of Messrs. Scharnke & Wilis, No. 75 Sixth avenue and Smithfield street. Their stock is large and well assorted, while their prices are as reasonable as those of any in the city. Pay them a call before purchasing elsewhere, and we are sure you will be pleased with the attractions which they offer.

Miss Meholin, "the coming girl," will lecture at the Academy of Music to-night, on "What we Want."

Diamond Pins and Rings at Haslett & Kennedy's, 79 Smithfield street.

The ladies all purchase their Initial Paper of Gildenfenny & Hess, No. 45, Fifth Avenue.

Holiday Presents.

Dry Goods cheap. McKEE, MURPHY & CO.

Christmas is rapidly approaching, but it has been preceded by the new and fashionable styles for winter garments which can be seen at Urling, Follansbee & Co.'s, Fifth avenue, and of which all their patrons are taking advantage.

Holiday Presents.

Dry Goods cheap. McKEE, MURPHY & CO.

Lovers of the "weed' should use Dilworth's "Heart's Ease." tf

Where to get your Christmas oysters is at John M. Buck's, 44 Diamond market. Parties going to make presents of oysters can save 30 per cent. Wholesale dealers can get a liberal discount by buying their stock from Mr. Buck. Send in you orders. 4t.

Holiday Presents.

Great Bargains. McKEE, MURPHY & CO.

The place to buy Marbleized Mantels, good and cheap, is where they are manufactured at 319 and 321 Liberty street, one square below the Grain Elevator. This is the only place in Western Pennsylvania where they are made. MYERS.

J. R. Reed & Co., No. 68 Fifth avenue offer very superior selections to their friends and the public in the way of fine jewelry and silver wares. Their stock is large and embraces everything in their line.

Listen to the Mocking-bird at W. G. Dunseath's jewelry store, No. 56 Fifth avenue, where will be found the finest assortment of jewelry, watches, canes, clocks, music boxes, silverware and statuary at most reasonable prices.

Holiday Presents.

Great Bargains. McKEE, MURPHY & CO.

Nice Dinners, and other meals, furnished in first class style; and ice creams, water ices, fruits, fine confectionary, and other luxuries, by J.B. Hubley & Co., 195 Penn avenue.

Holiday Presents.

Great Bargains.

McKEE, MURPHY & CO.

Crowded.—The fine assortment of Holiday Books displayed by Messrs. Gildenfenny & Hess, No. 45 Fifth Avenue, are crowding their store from morning till night with customers. Call and see them before purchasing elsewhere.

The most suitable Christmas present you can make may be selected out of the very large and fine stock of jewelry and silver ware at the old established and reliable house of James R. Reed & Co., No. 68 Fifth avenue.

Holiday Presents.

Dry Goods cheap. McKEE, MURPHY & CO.

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Holiday Presents.

Dry Goods cheap. McKEE, MURPHY & CO.

Hot Air Furnaces at 193 Liberty street. 6

Read the card of John M. Buck on first page, who sells the best and cheapest oysters west of Baltimore. 2w

A fine copy "Schoolcroft's North American Indians" for sale cheap. See Maclean's advertisement in Wanted column. 6t.

Holiday Presents.

Great Bargains. McKEE, MURPHY & CO.

"What we Want."—Miss Meholin will tell you at the Academy of Music to-night.

PROSPECTIVE WAR.

Alleghenians Aroused—An Indignation Meeting—Belligerent Attitude—The West Penn Railroad Track to be Torn Up.

The people of the Eighth ward, Allegheny, for a long time past have been belligerent toword the West Penn Railway Company for their neglect to provide flagmen at the points at which their tracks cross the public thoroughfares. This feeling of animosity has generally, however, manifested itself in petitions to Councils and alternate appeals to the railroad company for the appointment of these men, but the fruit of it all was simply promises, and the feeling ran high. Several addresses were made and the grievance animadverted upon in strong terms, after which a pledge was drawn up binding the signers to tear up the track at the end of ten days if the flagmen were not appointed. To this document about two hundred stalwart yeomen affixed their autographs and expressed a firm determination to carry out its provisions to the letter.

They argue that it is useless to talk any longer, and that, peaceably if they can, but forcibly if they must, they will accomplish their design. As the track has been torn up on once before, by the citizens in that locality, it seems as if there was to be war again in earnest. The result will be interesting. Meanwhile the maiming and killing of people and teams has gone on, especially within the past few weeks, until the citizens have become thoroughly aroused, and propose to take the matter in their own hands.

The immediate cause of the present popular indignation was the accident at the Pan-handle crossing on Wednesday morning by which a horse was killed, a wagon demolished, and a man very seriously if not fatally injured. This circumstance at last aroused the people, and on Wednesday evening a meeting was held in the school house to consider some plan for compelling the Company to guard the crossings properly. Although the notice was short, the attendance was very large for a ward meeting.

Holiday Presents.

McKEE, MURPHY & CO.

Stone, Cameo, Coral, Roman and other fine sets Jewelry